Supplementary Demands for Grants.—Cranganur—Stationery.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—Sir, I rise to move for an additional allotment of Rs. 77—1—2 under 'Cranganur—Stationery'. To put it briefly, it is olny a book-adjustment. There is an allotment of Rs. 600 in the sanctioned budget. The Cochin Durbar supplies the stationery articles, etc., for Cranganur. They have sent a bill for Rs. 677—1—2. That has got to be adjusted to the credit of the State. As there is no allotment for that, I request the House will be pleased to grant this small additional allotment which is only intended as a book-adjustment. No further explanation is necessary.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—We have no objection.

The demand for an additional allotment of Rs. 77—1—2 under "Cranganur—Stationery" was put and agreed to.

Voting of Demands for Grants.—*contd.*

Demand No. I—Land Revenue—Rs. 2,00,285.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—Mr. President, I rise to move for a grant under various items of Land Revenue for 2,00,285 rupees to carry on the every-day Land Revenue administration. No detailed explanation from me is necessary. My friend, the Finance Member, with his characteristic consideration and kindness, has stated in his budget speech that the grant applied for that consists only of the usual provisions for my Department. I may add and say that it contains provision to give only half rations to a number of hungry mouths, and I do hope that this new Council, which consists of the best brains in this country on the non-official side and also experienced officers, when they take up the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee at the Special Session that we are going to have next month or a month after, will give carefull and mature consideration to the proposals made by the Committee as well as those contained in my dissenting minute, and see that the hungry mouths are properly provided, and in providing for the hungry mouths, some beggars, who cannot do their begging properly, are not turned out that way to give more food for more hungry mouths. This is all the explanation that I have got to give. It is the usual budget; there is no controversy about it, and I do hope that my friends on the non-official side as well as those on the official side will pass this grant without any demur. If, on any particular point, any explanation is required, I shall be happy to furnish.

There is only one point to which I wish to refer. Well, I was not here during the time of the general discussion of the budget, and I hear from my friend sitting to my left, the Secre-

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tary to Government, that only on one point the action of my Department was discussed. That is in regard to certain assignments in the Talappalli Taluk. I have since gone through the papers carefully, and I am now in a position to give you a complete history of the whole thing, and I am sure that all of you will be convinced that the whole thing has been done in a most straight-forward manner by conducting public auction, by giving the widest possible publicity, and also in strict accordance with the provisions of *the Land Revenue Manual* and *the Standing Orders* on the subject.

Before I proceed to explain this particular case, I think it is necessary, though I know that this House is thoroughly familiar with all the general principles of land assignment, that I should deal with in more detail the procedure followed in effecting assignments of land. It may not be presumptuous on my part if I venture to believe that some of my non-official friends would like to be enlightened in regard to the principles and procedure followed in the matter.

I will not take much of the time of the House. I will take only a few minutes.

Well, you know our Cochin State area is only about 1,412 square miles. Out of that, at the time of the Settlement we were able to demarcate and settle about 785 square miles or about 5 lakhs 4 thousand acres and then there remained about 720 and odd square miles consisting of reserved forests, backwater sheets, commnual *porambokes* and similar areas. So we demarcated, we registered, we surveyed and we assigned, at the time of Settlement, nearly 20 years ago, 765 square miles or about 5,04,000 acres. Now, out of this 2,05,000 acres represented paddy lands, and the remaining 2 lakhs 99 thousand represented gardens and *payattupattam parambas*. Now 20 years have gone by, and the country has been so intensely cultivated that, except here and there, there is no scope even for half an acre or one acre for extension of paddy cultivation unless irrigation sources are developed and waste lands commanded by such sources are reclaimed and made fit for wet cultivation. So then, while we had only 2 lakhs and 5 thousand acres of paddy lands at the time of Settlement; now, after 20 years, under wet lands we have 2 lakhs 7 thousand and 6 hundred acres. That is, only about 2 thousand and six hundred acres more. That is entirely due to our Chittur Taluk *Kanom* exclusions where we were able to supply water from the Mulattara Irrigation System and also a few swamps in Narakkal between sandy ridges—between two accretions—fit for cocoanut plantation. Those swamps are used for paddy cultivation. In the forests of Palappilli also

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we got some swamps fit for paddy cultivation assigned and we were able to extend paddy cultivation by 2,600 acres.

Then I come to a vital point, so far as grant of lands to the poor depressed classes are concerned. The Pulayas and all such classes of poor people want paddy or rice for their *Kanji*; they do not want land full of thorns and stones (*Kallu* and *Mullu*). They want paddy lands. If you give the lands, give them paddy lands, or lands fit for paddy cultivation.

Then coming to *parambas*, our extent at the time of Settlement was 2 lakhs 99 thousand acres. We have been able to assign during 20 years only about 24 thousand acres. These 24,000 acres represent mainly of (1) backwater frontages (2) forest exclusions; (3) Narakkal accretion and (4) patches of original assessed wastes and *porambokes* subsequently classified and transferred to the category of "assessed wastes". We embarked upon a scheme to throw open a large extent of backwater areas for cultivation in accordance with certain general principles. Similarly a forest Settlement was conducted and a large extent of forest lands was excluded—not forest lands fit for paddy cultivation—but long strips of margins to assigned land that lie throughout the forest bordering villages of the whole State. The 600 square miles of forest lands that you have lie in more than 200 villages. The forest margins or the forest exclusions at first came to about 10 or 12 thousand acres in 1087 at the beginning and afterwards the area available for assignment under this head came up to 20,000 acres.

Thus these assignments have been going on from the time of Settlement. The policy of the Government in regard to the assignment of forest exclusions was laid down in 1087 and has since then been scrupulously followed. For the assignment of the backwater frontages Government have been following a similar policy. Suppose you have got a garden here and a plot is available for assignment close to it. You may be a member of the depressed class or any other person. But should you deprive the landholder, the owner of the old adjacent garden, whether he is rich or poor, of his legal right to get that new plot assigned in his name? If you give that frontage to another man, certainly the landholder's rights will be interfered with. That is the first principle known to everybody that has to be kept in view in dealing with assignment of backwater areas. Just to make my position clear, I have to tell you that the Paliam, the Thirumala Devaswam, the Valia Ammaraja's Palace, the Elankunnapuzha Devaswam, the Cheranellur Kartha, and a number of other land-holders, who own extensive tracts of land, all sorts of land, gardens, niloms, etc., in these backwater areas and else-

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where. When lands of the nature are made available for assignment, first the offer is made to them. We fix a land value of ranging from Rs. 15 to even Rs. 1,000 per acre of backwater frontages, or margins of cultivation, according to the market value of the land minus the expenditure required to reclaim the land. In that way, we offer lands to the owners of adjoining lands. Now, the whole of Chennamangalam belongs to the Paliam, half of the Pallippuram village also belongs to the Paliam and the Paliam has got a large extent of these backwater areas assigned in their name. In the Chennamangalam village 200 acres of land were assigned in their name. It does not go to the Paliam; they have got a number of tenants—Christians, Jews, Ezhuvas, Nayars, etc., and it is the tenants who get the lands actually. Similarly in the case of the Devaswams and other institutions of a quasi-public nature I referred to it is the actual agricultural tenants who get the lands.

Now the very same principle was laid down by Government when these forest exclusions were made available for assignment. That is to say, we fix certain rates of land revenue. Rs. 15 per acre, Rs. 20 per acre, Rs. 25 per acre and so on, according to the nature of the locality, and we make the first offer to the adjacent land-holders. We give the adjacent land-holders the first request. We give them sufficient time, say 2 months or 3 months, and in this way we have been assigning very large extent of forest exclusions during the last 20 years. If after making the offer the adjacent land-holder refuses to take up the land, it is only then that the lands are sold in auction—only when they are not fit for cultivation and when the adjoining land-holders make no attempts to take them up.

In regard to the depressed classes what we are doing is this. If in the exclusions there are plots or blocks fit to be utilised as independent units of cultivation or as compact blocks where these poor people can settle down and where there is facility for water supply or where they can dig a well and put up huts, where they can raise some crop and where they have got close by paddy lands of their land-lords to cultivate, so that they may work as tenants on their jenmis' lands close by, such places are given to them. I mean, if they have got their jenmis' lands close by and if they cultivate those lands, we give them lands there in order that they may have some supplementary income. In all cases this was our policy throughout. We never assign them, we give them only on temporary leases. If we assign permanently, some land-grabber may go and give the poor people a bottle of drink and take away the lands, from them by getting sale deeds executed. That is what very often happens. Now, my friend, the Protector of the Depressed Classes,

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will say how enthusiastically himself, his Assistant, Mr. Karuppan and myself have been working in finding out places for these poor people, for their house sites. We do not want to give them thorns and stones. We want to give them places where they can raise food crops. That is our policy. We of course grant lands to other people, only after consulting the adjacent land-holders and ascertaining from them if they want land or not. That is the only exception. This is the policy that we have been pursuing from the very beginning and we have not heard of any complaint for the last 20 years.

Now, coming to this particular case, I suppose most of the Members here or all of them know where Vadakkancheri is. You know there is a series of hills there to the west and east of the Railway Station. It is a big block of about 3 or 4 thousand acres of reserved forest surrounded on all sides by paddy flats belonging to the Paliam. Paliam is the biggest Jenmi there. There was a complaint from the inhabitants of Vadakkancheri that those forests are infested with wild beasts, that tigers come down to the plains and take away their cattle, and they wanted all these forests to be disafforested and laid waste so that they may be liberated from the ravages of wild animals. Those things happened even during Conservator Mr. Alwar Chetty's time, and correspondence has been going on for a quarter of a century, and after all this agitation and also after conducting proper enquiries, I found that there was some force in what these people said, and recommended that the locality may be disafforested. Diwan Mr. (Sir T.) Vijayaraghavachariar stayed at Vadakkancheri for some 3 or 4 days in 1920 and he also thought the whole area might be excluded. We did so. There were many valuable trees there, and the value of trees fixed by the Forest Department was considered to be prohibitive by the applicants for the land. A revaluation had to be ordered. Then there was a further consideration of the whole question. The next Diwan, the Superintendent of Agriculture, the Conservator of Forests, and myself, all thought about the whole matter carefully, and we came to the conclusion that it would be enough if the forest growth be removed from those areas, and if narrow margins, adjoining the paddy lands alone were made available for assignment.

Thus after thorough investigation by the Revenue, Forest and Agricultural Departments, an extent of 651·90 acres was excluded from the Reserved Forests in the Vadakkancheri side of the Talappalli Taluk early in Meenam 1100 and made available for assignment in 1101 after demarcation, classification and assessment. The forest growth was removed and disposed of by the Forest Department before the extent was made available for assignment.

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This extent does not lie as one compact block or as a number of convenient compact blocks fit for allotment as a series of independent homesteads and separate units of cultivation. There are no facilities for water supply. The fields comprising this extent are rather portions of hill slopes forming margins or fringes on the sides of a long stretch of private lands in Vadakkancheri, Puthurithy and Tekkumkara villages belonging to 46 *pattadars*. Thus, these fields, strictly speaking, are not agricultural lands, and if the jungle shurb in these fields is removed, the utmost that can be done is to grow a cereal crop, such as *modan* or *chama* once in three or four years. They can also be used for subsidiary agricultural purposes, such as growing green manure forthe cultivation of the adjacent paddy lands. So, they were classified as vii-4 and vii-5 and in some cases viii-5 *parambas*, and charged with rates of assessment of annas 8, annas 6 and annas 4 per acre respectively.

The fields thus became "assessed wastes" which the Tahsildar of a Taluk is competent to dispose of under the provisions of *the Land Revenue Manual*, subject to appeal to the Diwan Peishkar and the Diwan. Following the usual procedure prescribed for the assignment of forest exclusions of the nature of margins to old lands and backwater plots adjoining occupied gardens and *niloms*, each of the 46 *pattadars* was offered the assignment of the fields adjoining his own lands on payment of the dues fixed. The land value fixed was Rs. 15 per acre. The most prominent among the 46 *pattadars* was Paliam eligible to get 370 acres, next Avanaparamba Namburipad 108 acres, then Nambiathan Namburipad 61 acres, the remaining 43 *pattadars* coming in for small extents ali put together aggregating to 121 acres. The fields being unfit for regular cultivation, the *pattadars* showed a disinclination to go in for them after paying the dues. Some offered only Rs. 5 per acre. Still the offer was kept open for a sufficient length of time, and the Tahsildar, after conducting a process of nibbling, succeeded in getting 72 acres 1 cent taken up by the *pattadars* by the end of 1102.

Thus, a balance of 579·89 acres remained undisposed at the end of 1102. There was no demand for these fields from any of the depressed classes nor from the Protector of the Depressed Classes on their behalf, for the obvious reason that they are unfit for occupation and cultivation by poor people as independent units of cultivation. While matters were at this stage, applications were received early in 1103 both by the Diwan Peishkar and the Tahsildar from one or two individuals in Trichur and Mukundapuram Taluks for some of these fields. In view of the demand for the fields from more than one person

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and the mania for rubber cultivation, and in view of the indifference of the *pattadars* to avail themselves of the offer made them, it was resolved to follow the next step in the procedure, namely, that of putting up the lands for sale in public auction. The sale was accordingly notified in the Gazette, the widest publicity was given by distributing spare copies among the likely bidders, and a public auction was held by the Tahsildar on 22nd Dhanu 1103. The auction was keenly contested. There were 15 bidders, of whom 11 were for putting up the whole extent in one lot, there being provision for so doing in the notification. The Tahsildar yielded to the wishes of the majority. The sale began with Rs. 5 per acre, the bids rose from Rs. 6, 7, 7¼, 7½, 7¾, 8, 8¼, 8½, 8¾, 9, 9¼, 9½, 9¾ and Rs. 10 per acre. The Chief Manager of Paliam was present at the auction as a bidder, so also the agents of the Namburipads. The Chief Manager of Paliam was the highest bidder. The sale was recommended by the Tahsildar for confirmation and was confirmed by the Diwan Peishkar on 26th Dhanu 1103. The agriculturists of the locality are benefitted by the Paliam bidding it, as most of them are tenants of the Paliam. Thus, the lands will not go into the hands of one land-grabber. Thus the auction was keenly contested.

My friend, the Member for Planters, will bear me out when I say there was some mania for rubber cultivation at that time. At the time of auction one Ex-Member, at that time a Member of the Legislative Council, was present, (I do not wish to mention his name) the Chief Manager of Paliam was present, the agents of the several Nambudiripads were present. If there is a demand for land, why should we go to A, B, C, or Dick, Tom or Harry? So a straight-forward public auction was held. Thus, I repeat, with all the emphasis I can command, the assignment was effected in a straight-forward manner, after conducting a public auction, of which the widest possible publicity was given, and strictly in accordance with the provisions in *the Land Revenue Manual* and the Standing Orders on the subject. I am sure, from the long explanation I have now given, my friends in this Hall will understand that the whole thing has been most carefully done. The interests of the depressed classes shall not be neglected. My heart is not thin. My friend, the Protector of the Depressed Classes, and myself are always interested in giving them land. We will give them land. But we will give them only such lands as will be useful to them. We will not give them lands that would be taken away 5 or 6 months hence by giving him a bottle of toddy or arrack. I hope the House will be satisfied with this explanation.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—Was the auction done as a block or piecemeal?

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Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—The whole lot was put up for auction at one stretch.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—So people unlike Paliam won't be able to bid for such auction.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—Paliam Chief Manager bid it for their tenants. Paliam is not one individual. Nor is Paliam a land-grabber. The whole of Chennamangalam, almost the whole, belongs to Paliam. Now there are some 50 more acres to be assigned there. Some correspondence is going on with the Travancore Government. I have got 50 acres. Is it necessary that Paliam should not be given those lands? Is Paliam to be given those lands or some other people? If that ought to be the Government policy, Members can bring in a resolution so that there may be a change in the policy. If you want any change in the policy, a resolution may be tabled. It is not one well-defined block or an independent unit for cultivation. If any of the Members had seen the locality, they will be satisfied. By giving to Paliam it is giving to the agriculturists of the locality.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—On a point of information, Sir. May I know whether there is any difference in policy between assigning small strips of land in the backwater, when they are adjacent to particular land-owners' lands and giving, for instance, say 50 or 60 acres of accretion land, and the giving of a large extent of forest land which is really hinter land? What I mean to say is, I know the benefit and I can understand (I myself have bought) your giving small strips of land near the backwater. It is only just and fair that the adjacent land-owners should get it. If it is given to any other party, it will depreciate the value of the land in question. On the other hand, if it is an appreciable bit of land, you can distribute it among a number of people who will more intensely cultivate it.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—"*If it is fit for distribution*". That is what I say.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—You say Paliam will give it to the tenants. But you are forgetting one thing. Paliam can say that only on 'their' terms will they give you the land. I don't say that Paliam is generally exorbitant. But there is nothing to prevent their being so. Even the argument of convenience does not apply as regards 'hinter land'.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—In that particular case, they are not hinter land. They are margins.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—But the fact that somebody else possesses the inner margin cannot depreciate the value of the cultivable land. The Member for Ezhuvas asked the

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question whether they were auctioned in one block or not. Putting it to auction in a block would mean the negation of the right of the smaller purchaser.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—We did not put it for auction for a long time. Only when there was a demand, we put it to auction. When there is a demand from a number of people, what is the Government to do? Several people came for that land. Paliam Chief Manager by an accident happened to be the successful bidder. Suppose the Member for Trippunittura is in charge of the work. What could have happened under the circumstances ? Here are some margins of land. It was offered to so many people under one adjacet holder, but they did not take it up. What can the Government do ? Government auctioned it. What else can anybody else do?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I would say that, if the Government has this important thing in mind, namely they should as far as possible give land to small owners or people without land—let there be a more economical proposition—,they would not put these 400 or 500 acres to auction in one block. Many people may not be able to purchase 400 or 500 acres together. If you had auctioned it by bits of, say, 5 acres and 10 acres, they would have had a chance.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—It is hardly worth their while to cultivate these useless lands. If you look at those lands,you will see that nobody, either rich or poor, will go there for that land. For those who have got their lands close by, they can use this as a subsidiary cultivation.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—This is not within the pale of our discussion.

Motions Nos. 1—3, 3A and 4—8.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,680 for 'Diwan Peishkar's Establishment' by Re. 1.*

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,77,076 for 'Establishment' by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.— *Do.* *Re. 1.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,811 for 'Tahsildar's Establishment' by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,050 for 'Contribution to Municipalities' by Re. 1.*

Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,000 for 'Temporary Establishment' by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,49,589 for 'Votable Establishment' by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 12,30,279 under 'Demand No. I' by Re. 1.*

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Mr. M. K. Raman.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,34,600 under 'Demand No. 1' by Re. 1.*

President.—Motion No. 1, Mr. A. B. Salem.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Sir, I only want one minute. It hae been made abundantly clear by the lucid statement made by the Hon'ble Member for Revenue that the principle of Government is to give these lands to the adjacent land-owners.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—When they are margins. If they are independent units, of course we can give it to others.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Unless it is an isolated block, is it not? It is very difficult in our Cochin State to find such isolated blocks.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—What is to be done?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—We have got this problem of rehabilitating these homeless and the landless. Therefore, some device must be found by which, in spite of the fact that they form margins or adjacent to other land-owners' lands, they would be able to provide for these people also. I do not say, on the accepted principles, the action now taken was wrong. That is quite right and defensible. But it would be well to take note of this matter ; otherwise these poor people can never get lands. Moreover, if these poor people are put in insolated blocks, you may not be able to get these people for work in other lands. That fact has abundantly been made clear by our experience of having an isolated block in the Chalakkudi Colony. They must be mixed up along with other people, and if little lands can be given to them, I request the Government to consider that also.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—That is a very broad question. It has got to be considered along with the larger question of rural reconstruction.

Motion No. 8.

Mr. M. K. Raman.— *To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,34,600 under 'Demand No. 1' by Re. 1.*

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Sir, I also want to speak a few words. I do not want to press my motion No. 8. I shall take this opportunity to speak a few words. The Member for Revenue in his characteristic way has tried to get over the question easily by saying that the land assigned is most insignificant and unfit for cultivation etc., and probably he wants us to understand that it is trivial matter when he says that, though he assigned 500 acres of land to Paliam, it is all useless land and not fit for cultivation.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—Nobody came in for those lands.

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Mr. M. K. Raman.—I cannot understand in the same spirit when 500 acres of forest exclusions were assigned to Paliam or auctioned by Paliam, why he says that they are useless lands and nobody came in for purchasing them, also I am unable to understand. If, as a matter of fact, it was known to the local people—it was from the complaint of the local people that we came to know about the matter—I am certain they would not have failed to come in for the land.

President.—It was notified, I believe.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Are these Gazette notifications seen by the common poor people?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—Thousand fair copies were distributed among the people.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Do the depressed and backward people read the papers? Do they know that land is going to be auctioned? Moreover are they able to take 500 acres of land together? I do not understand why the Hon'ble Member says that they are all forest exclusions and at the same time that they are useless lands. Are there not people among the depressed classes also who are prepared to take these forest exclusions for cultivating tapioca or rubber? I cannot understand why the Hon'ble Member slights it in such a way. Is it to show that it is only a trivial thing? It is 500 acres of land. Anybody would take it. Now Paliam has already purchased it. The Secretary to Government said there was no paper in the Huzur about this. I believe it was confirmed by the Diwan.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—No.

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—Yesterday I only said the Revenue Member will explain it.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—I am very sorry to find that 500 acres of land have been assigned to one Jenmi and that to one of the premier Jenmies. Anyhow what is lost is lost for ever. Will we get an assurance from the Government hereafter at least that they will show some leniency towards the backward people and especially when large blocks of land come for assignment? They would, as far as possible, not encourage big Jenmies to come and take the assignment. If they bid in auction that should not be granted by the Government. Would they give us an assurance that hereafter as far as possible land will be assigned to landless people? If we get an assurance like that, that will be something, Sir.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—We have got the Protector of the Depressed Classes. We will have his co-operation. He will enthusiastically co-operate with me in this affair. We are very much interested in your welfare.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I withdraw the motion, because Government is prepared to reconsider it along with the village re-

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construction question. This is a matter which we can thresh out there.

(*The motion was withdrawn with leave.*)

Motion No. 2.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,77,076 for 'Establishment' by Re. 1.*

President.—Motion No. 2, Mr. Mathew.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I have tabled this motion to point out that, in the great rush to make as much revenue as possible from inland fisheries, the subordinate officers of the Revenue Department do not care much for the interests of the cultivators. For the proper and advantageous cultivation of the wet lands, I understand that the drying up of all *poramboke* canals is a necessity. Instead of allowing the cultivators to do so, these contractors for fisheries always keep them filled with water, so much so, that they may have the advantage of fishing in season and out of season. Cultivation is, therefore, at stake. I understand that for some time it was the practice of these cultivators to form themselves into groups called "*Krishi Samajams*" and pay the Government some fixed rate on account of the fisheries so that their cultivation may not be affected at all. That practice has now ceased to exist, and the present system is to auction out fisheries with the result that the auction-bidders do not care for the interests of the cultivators. I want this system to be stopped even though it may mean a decrease in revenue for the Land Revenue Department from fisheries.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—I rise to support this motion to bear out the fact that the Department, especially the subordinate officers, in their anxiety to show greater income realised from fisheries, are interfering with the primary object of the wet lands, namely, the raising of paddy crop on it. Fisheries of course is a by-product from the land, which has been, till recent years, enjoyed by the ryot. The "tax-finders", in their greed, as I said in my budget speech, 'to find fresh sources of revenue', interfere in the matter, so much so, especially this year, on account of want of seasonable rain the cultivation of the land has suffered by having the fishery contracts placed in the hands of persons who are unsympathetic to the cause of the poor ryots. Government wants, as also the Revenue Department wants, co-operation. The agriculturists, when they co-operate and do something, expect a sympathetic assistance from the powers-that-be. When they approach the benign Government for help and assistance, they, in their instinct to show greater revenue by the working of the Revenue Department, have sacrificed and are sacrificing the interests of the cultivators. I should, therefore, support the Member for Chalakkudi in bringing before this

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House the fact that the policy of the Department must change. Paddy cultivation, for which paddy lands are intended, must be encouraged, and the finding means of by-product in the shape of fisheries should be kept within bounds. The prime object is not to be forgotten when the by-products are to be taken. I, therefore, support mostly in the interests of the cultivators the proposition brought by the Hon'ble Member for Chalakkudi.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—So far as the theory is concerned, my friend, the Member for Narakkal, knows that we are fully following that theory. So far as I can remember, this year there was only one complaint that the fishery contractor has interfered with the work of the *Samajam*.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—There has been a lot of complaints to the Diwan.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—There has been a quarrel between one Korath and the fishery contractor who is his brother. That is only a quarrel between the brothers. But I have got the assurance of the Tahsildar that the crops are in a flourishing condition.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—And the Tahsildar is setting the people to fight. I can prove that.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—There is only one complaint like that, and I have got statements from the people to the effect that the crops are in excellent condition on account of water from the rains.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—We can say that by looking into the papers. We got 13 inches rain there. We reported only last week. That anybody can say by looking into the papers.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—I have also seen a large extent of back-water areas and the crops are in excellent condition.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—Have you any objection to change the system?

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—We are following the system that you are advocating. Unfortunately in that particular case there was complaint owing to the quarrel of these two brothers. What can I do? I cannot help it.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—The petition is before the Government. Government can reply.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—We are going to reply.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—In the face of that assurance, I withdraw.

(*The motion was withdrawn with leave.*)

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Motions Nos. 3 and 3 A.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,77,076 for 'Establishment' by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,811 for 'Tahsildar's Establishment' by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I wirhdraw both.

(*Hence they were deemed withdrawn.*)

Motion No. 4.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,050 for 'contribution to Municipalities' by Re. 1.*

President.—Motion No. 4.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—This is only to show that the policy of giving loans to Municipalities and thereby crippling our resources is not good. I would advocate an out-and-out grant, if you want to help the Municipalities. That is all.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—We have got surveyors in every town. They are doing some little work. It is only a little contribution.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—In the light of the explanation of the Hon'ble Member for Revenue, I have only to put in one word, that it is contribution to Municipalities for work done by the Municipalities, which work ought to be legitimately done by the Revenue Department. Now, in the case of the Ernakulam Town, there is a survey establishment which was imposed upon the Municipality by the Government. I do not say unjustifiably. Then the question of contribution arose. The Government said that the contribution will be borne by the Government, when they are made permanent. Repeated requests were made to the Government from day to day and year to year to make it permanent. Now, I may state as a positive fact that the request for making the establishment permanent was taken up in 1100. Now it is 1104, and it has not yet been done. Annually the cost is about Rs. 600 for the establishment and the principle enunciated by the Government is correct, that Rs. 200 of that should come from the Government, if it is made permanent. That has not been made permanent, and whenever requests are made by the Municipality to make it permanent, the reply is 'it will be considered,' 'it will be considered' and nothing more. Now, I have got a calculation here which will show that during the last 4 years we have spent Rs. 700 which ought to have come from the Government, but it has not come. So this postponing of making it permanent may be put a stop to, and it may be made permanent once for all, and the contribution may be justifiably and equitably settled.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—It will be considered by the Government.

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Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—When the establishment is made permanent, we will make a contribution along with the general revision of the Municipalities.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I withdraw.

(*The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.*)

Motion No. 5.

Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,000 for 'Temporary Establishment,' by Re. 1.*

President.—Motion No. 5.

Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.— I don't move.

(*Hence the motion was considered withdrawn.*)

Motion No. 6.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,49,589 for 'Votable Establishment'' by Re. 1.*

President.—Motion No. 6.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—Sir, I have tabled this cut to bring again to the notice of this House the existence of the anomalous, iniquitous impost of water cess. This cess is imposed on new reclamations after the Settlement. I. These fields cannot be cultivated without the rain-water. The irrigation water is only an adjunct. Nowhere except in Cochin State such lands are burdened with a cess for the use of water. II. Further, according to the Settlement Proclamation, the assessment was not to be enhanced or interference of any kind permitted for any reason whatever. "We hereby proclaim that the new Settlement shall be current for a term of 30 years. During this period the assessment shall not in any way be enhanced on the ground that a *paramba* has been converted into a *nilom* or a *nilom* has been converted into a *paramba*, etc."

The Diwan Peishkar, who is always loyal to exact from the people whatever that will add to the revenue of his Department, has made this a fad of his and is taking rupees five for single crop and rupees seven and a half for double crop lands per acre.

III. Sir, if these lands were in existence at the time of the Settlement, we would not have had to pay this amount. The old lands in the vicinity of the reclamation are assessed for an amount much lower than this. IV. In addition to this we have to pay the land-tax also. V. From the British the Sirkar gets only Rs. 5 per acre of double crop lands. Look at the disadvantage of being the loyal and law-abiding subjects of His Highness our beloved Maharaja!

Further, by the Proclamation, we are allowed to do anything consistent with the right of the Government, and no interference of any kind was allowed. The Revenue Department now

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imposes a penal assessment if we improve the single crop land and raise two crops on lands where there is no irrigation. Is it not a flagrant violation of the terms of the Proclamation ? Is this not a real case of the Malayalam saying "[illegible]"? These imposts are illegal and unjust and so the Government will spare no time in withdrawing them.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—The present rates of water cess of Rs. 5 per acre for water supplied to one crop for a new conversion of *paramba* and Rs. 7—8—0 per acre for two crops are very fair as the following facts and figures will show:—

(i) Ordinarily the *parambas* newly converted to *niloms* are high level fields classified as vii—3. They lie generally between the irrigation channels and the old *niloms*. The dry rate of assessment for a vii-3 or 4th *taram paramba* in the Chittur Taluk is 12 annas per acre.

(ii) The rate of *nilom* assessment—third *taram*—for a field classfied as vii-3 in localities commanded by Government irrigation works is Rs. 6 8—0 for single crop and an additional charge of Rs. 3—4—0 per acre is levied if it is also cultivated with an occasional second crop. This means an assessment of Rs. 9—12—0 per acre Even if the sesond crop charge is permanently compounded, the assessment will be Rs. 8—2—0.

(iii) For a vii-3 *paramba* converted into *nilom* th dues to be paid including water cess and permanent dry assessment will be Rs. 5—12—0 per acre if raised with one crop and Rs. 8—4—0 per acre if raised occasionally with two crops, whereas old *niloms* classified as vii-3 are charged with slightly higher rates.

(iv) Even in regard to *parambas* classified as vii-3, which bear a permanent dry assessment of as 8. per acre, the Government dues including the water cess will be Rs. 5—8—0 per acre for one crop conversions and Rs. 8 per acre when occassionally cultivated with two crops. The *nilom* rates of assessment for a 4th *taram* field classified as vii-4 will be Rs. 5—8—0 per acre for one crop and Rs. 8—4—0 pere acre if raised with two crops.

There is also the fact that the rates of water cess should be sufficiently deterent so as to discourage new conversions which will affect the supply of water to the permanent *ayacuts* of our irrigation systems.

There is very little similarity between the conditions of supply of water to the new conversions in our State and those to the old *niloms* in the Palghat Taluk of British Malabar which we have undertaken an agreement with the British Government

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after protracted negotiations. (Please see pages 7 to 29 of Vol. II of the printed correspondence relating to the distribution of water to British lands.) Te rate of water cess to the old *niloms* in the Cochin State is only the difference between the 1st and the second group rates ranging from Re. 1 to Re. 1—8—0 per acre for one crop lands and from Re. 1—4—0 to Re. 1—14—0 per acre to compounded two crop lands as against a uniform rate of Rs. 5 per acre that we levy from the British ryots under the agreement. Our liability in respect of British lands has been definitely fixed long ago, and we are not undertaking now to supply water even to a cent of new conversion in the Palghat Taluk.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—Have you heard of water cess levied on wet lands?

Rao Bahadur Mr. John Kuriyan.—You mean running water? I have had an experience in Travancore where water cess is levied on wet lands where irrigation water will be an adjunct.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—I withdraw the motion.

(*The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.*)

Motion No. 7.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 12,30,279 under "Demand No. 1" by Re. 1.*

(*The Member being absent, the motion was considered withdrawn.*)

President.—The question before the House is a sum of Rs. 2,00,285 under "Demand No. 1—Land Revenue" be granted.

Question put and agreed to.

Demand No. II—Agriculture and Panchayats—Rs. 2,79,582.

Mr. I. Raman Menon.—Sir, I beg to move for agrant of Rs. 70,302 for 'Agriculture', Rs. 9,227 for 'Avenues', Rs. 1,84,664 for 'Panchayats' and Rs. 15,389 for 'Veterinary'—the votable portions of the allotment for the Department of Agriculture and Panchayats for the year 1104.

The details of the provision of Rs. 70,302 are the following:—

Rs

4,210—cost of my office establishment.
8,805—for the Field Staff.
9,174—for allowance, supplies and services, etc.
13,347—the cost of Central Farm establishment.
25,977—for the working expenses of the Central Farm.
200—for the rent of buildings for manure Depots existing and to be opened.
2,000—for Cattle Breeding.
4,000—for holding Exhibitions.
2,429—for the Cocoanut Stations establishment and for the maintenance works in the Cocoanut Station.

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My office establishment and the Field Staff have not under gone any changes. Most of the items under allowances, and supplies and services, etc., also do not call for any explanation.

The provision of Rs. 1,608 under "Temporary Establishment" is on account of the staff employed for checking the spread of cocoanut pest and for the temporary Minor Irrigation Overseer and his peon.

		Rs.
Minor Irrigation Overseer	50×12	600
Peon	9×12	108
Temp. Fieldmen 6 (15-10) 6 months		900
		1,608

The provision of Rs. 250 under 'Instruments and Accessories' is for the purchase of spraying machines and accessories, etc., for the Specialists and Agricultural Inspectors whenever necessity arises. The rubber hoses of the existing spraying machines will have also to be replaced and some repaired.

The provision of Rs. 1,815 under "Office Miscellaneous" comprises the following items:—

	Rs.
Stipend for the Durbar scholar at Poona	315
Travelling allowance do	100
Subscriptions to Journals	250
Miscellaneous—conveyance, etc.	150
Demonstrations and Farm prizes	1,000
Total	1,815

Farm Operations.—The demand under 'Establishment' is Rs. 13,347. The Hon'ble Member for Planters objects to this heavy overhead charges. This matter was explained in this House during the Budget Session of 1101 (page 1656 of the Council Proceedings). The pay of the three Specialists at Rs. 150 a month (Rs. 5,400) as well as that of their peons at Rs. 9 a month (Rs. 324) together amounting to Rs. 5,724 has been included in the establishment charges. Thus it will be seen that only Rs. 7,623 is being spent for the Manager and his clerks, Demonstrators, Maistries and servants in the Farm.

The demand under " Farm operations" is Rs. 25,977. This includes Rs. 1,000 on account of the Travelling Allowance of the Specialists and Rs. 327 for running an Agricultural School. Deducting these two items, the net demand is only Rs. 24,650 for 1104 against an anticipated revenue of Rs. 15,575, or in other words, the net expenditure on account of the Farm is only Rs. 9,075.

The provision of Rs. 3,750 under "Farm Miscellaneous' is for the following:—

Rs. 150—Repair of roads.

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Rs. 400—Repairs to fences.
Rs. 150—Repairs to boundary walls.
Rs, 150—Lighting charges.
Rs. 500—Purchase and repair of vessels.
Rs. 300—Conveyance charges.
Rs. 300—Silt-clearing tanks and wells.
Rs. 200—Irrigation appliances.
Rs. 200—Repairs to cattle stalls.
Rs. 1,000—Rubber plantation.
Rs. 400—Tobacco cultivation.

Rs. 3,750.

The Standing Finance Committee has raised a question as to the necessity for the provision for planting rubber. The Department has been giving a lot of advice in the matter of rubber plantations as a result of which a number of plantations has sprung up in the country of late. There are lots of problems connected with rubber, and it is with a view to solve these problems that this provision has been made.

Rubber plantation should, no doubt, give us a fairly good return also.

Details for the provision of Rs. 264 for the 'Agricultural School' are given below:—

Pay of a clerk on Rs. 15	....	Rs. 180
Pay of a peon on Rs. 7	...	Rs. 84
		Rs. 264

Rs. 50 is only a lump provision for meeting any contingent expenditure on account of the school.

Seed and Manure Depots.—The expenditure to be incurred for purchasing and stocking manures for sale to ryots is met from "Advances Recoverable" and the sale proceeds credited to the same head.

Rs. 200 is for paying the rent of the Manure Depot at Irinjalakkuda and opening some more depots at convenient centres. The question of opening more depots is being considered.

Cattle Breeding.—The provision of Rs. 2,000 under this head is made for purchasing a few cows, heifers and bulls of the Sindhi type of cattle for purposes of trial.

Exhibition.—There is a provision of Rs. 4,000 for holding an exhibition.

Cocoanut Station.—The amount provided for the 'Cocoanut Station' is Rs. 2,429, *i. e.*, Rs. 1,097 for establishment charges and Rs. 1,350 for maintenance works.

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Details for the provision of Rs. 1,350 are given below:—

Rs. 300—Casual labour.
Rs. 300—Cattle food.
Rs. 50—Plants.
Rs. 400—Manure.
Rs. 150—Fencing.
Rs. 150—Repair of groynes.

No special works have been provided for next year.

Avenues.—The amount provided for 'Avenues' is Rs. 9,227. Out of this, Rs. 1,020 is the cost of establishment, Rs. 51 leave allowance and Rs. 156 for consolidated travelling allowance to the maistries, and the balance, *viz.*, Rs. 8,000 is for "other charges". Details are given below:—

Rs. 2,000—Weeding charges.
Rs. 600—Hoeing and earthing up.
Rs. 3,300—Fencing.
Rs. 200—Manure.
Rs. 100—Implements.
Rs. 100—Renumbering.
Rs. 1,500—New planting and filling gaps.
Rs. 200—Miscellaneous such as repair of cycles, cost of wind-fallen branches, etc.

Rs. 8,000

Village Panchayats.—The demand under this head is Rs. 1,84,664. This comprises the following items:—

Rs. 10,875—Establishment charges.
Rs. 33,165—Irrigation.
Rs. 15,116—Sanitation and Conservancy.
Rs. 60,729—Communications.
Rs. 48,568—Water supply.
Rs. 5,352—Water *pandals*.
Rs. 10,649—Grant-in-aid to Ayurvedic Dispensaries.
Rs. 60—Maintenance of avenues.
Rs. 150—Travelling allowance.

Rs. 1,84,664

There is substantial increase under the provision for 'irrigation works'. Rs. 16,749 has been provided for repair of *chiras* and Rs. 10,420 original works. The existing *chiras* are also maintained at a cost of Rs. 5,996.

Veterinary.—The increase in expenditure is on account of the provision of Rs. 6,000 under 'Medicines' instead of Rs. 5,000 usually provided for.

Two new Veterinary Hospitals have been opened, one at Kunnamkulam and another at Nemmara, and two full-timed Veterinary Inspectors have been appointed also. The increase

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in the allotment for medicines is on account of these two new institutions.

I shall now refer briefly to the several remarks made by the Hon'ble Members in their budget speeches. These remarks refer more or less to the following matters:—

1. Separation of Panchayats from Agriculture.
2. Defects in the working of the Panchayat.
3. Expenditure in the Central Farm.
4. Demonstration in private lands.

In regard to the first, *viz.*, the separation of Panchayat from Agriculture, I would draw the attention of this House to the observations made by me during the Budget Session of 1102 —see page 1667. This question has been considered by the Special Finance Committee, and the report, as you are all aware, is before the Government. The Government will pass suitable orders on the subject after a discussion of the Finance Committee's report in a Special Session of this Council.

In regard to the alleged defects in the working of the Panchayat, I may be allowed to observe that this House should bear in mind that the Panchayats are non-official bodies. The efficiency of the working of the Panchayats depends more upon the good sense and sense of responsibility of the members constituting the Panchayat than upon the Government or upon the Officer under whom these institutions are placed. I make bold to tell this House that these institutions are showing plenty of signs of improvement in all directions and are undertaking works of a very useful nature. Let us examine the figures under the important heads of expenditure during the periods when the Panchayats were under the supervision of the Revenue Department, under a Special Officer and under the Agricultural Department.

	1096	1097	1102	1103	1104
Irrigation	3,152	14,723	11,761	19,439	33,165
Sanitation	7,336	10,190	14,322	15,503	15,116
Communications	29,639	30,001	39,551	71,191	60,729
Water supply	2,218	11,405	24,985	52,957	48,568

The above statement will show that the Panchayats have functioned better.

In regard to certain observations made by the Hon'ble Members about the delay in advancing funds and so forth, I have already told this House that the Panchayats are more to blame in this matter. They seemed to be unwilling to follow the procedure adopted in other Departments and elsewhere of letting the works out on contract. Some of them could not stand a proper checking and check-measurement of works. These difficulties are vanishing gradually, and I am sure in course of time things will settle themselves.

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No doubt, some delay was caused here and there in the final settlement of accounts. This was due to the fact that considerable delay was made by the Panchayats themselves in starting and getting through works. In order to minimise the delay in measuring works an additional Overseer has been appointed as a temporary measure.

The following are a few of the salient features of the administration after the Panchayats came into my charge :—

All the Panchayats are reconstituted by election and nomination.

Systematic inspection of *Vaidyasalas* was started. The number of *Vaidyasalas* was only 4 in 1096. We have now 15 *Vaidyasalas*. A scheme for the development of the indigenous system of medicines has been submitted to Government.

Regular inspection of Panchayat Offices was started.

A set of rules for the working of the Panchayats was submitted and passed by Government.

Amendments to Panchayat Finance Rules, a draft Panchayat Manual, amendments to election rules, a set of rules for the management of drainage and irrigation works have been submitted for the consideration of the Government.

Coming next to the question of expenditure in the Central Farm, I may point out that the objects and aims of the Central Farm are fully set forth in my reply during the Budget Session of 1101. Please see pages 1657 and 1658 of the printed Proceedings.

The Central Farm is an institution for experiment and research. Such an institution can, by no means, be run on commercial lines and is nowhere run on commercial lines.

I am in entire agreement with the observations made by the Hon'ble Members about Demonstration Farms and demonstrations in ryots' lands. These depend on two important factors, *viz.*, men and money. The Department is not now working with its full sanctioned staff. If more funds are allotted hereafter, *i. e.*, when we get our full staff, demonstrations on a larger scale will be carried out.

I request that the House may be pleased to sanction the demand.

Motion No. 1.

A. Agriculture.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,310 for 'Office Establishment' by Re. 1.*

President.—Motion No. 1 by Mr. M. K. Raman.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Sir, I tabled this motion for the purpose of bringing to the notice of the Government that several young men with School Final qualifications from the backward

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community find it very difficult to get admission into the Panchayat and Agricultural Department when they apply for posts, and I hope the Department will entertain as many as possible from the backward community.

Mr. I. Raman Menon.—Noted.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—I beg to withdraw the motion.

(*The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.*)

Motion No. 2.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.— *To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,238 for 'Field Staff' by Re. 1.*

President.—Motion No. 2 by Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—The object of this motion is to bring to the notice of the Government the great hardship felt by the Village Panchayats on account of the delay in check-measuring completed works. I understand that there have been cases where 6 months was not adequate time for the Minor Irrigation Overseers to go and inspect works completed by the Panchayats for check-measuring and submitting their report. It is to be noted that they cause this delay after receiving the completion reports from the Panchayats. This sort of dilatoriness and laxity is causing great hardship to the villagers and in several cases amounts sanctioned to these Panchayats are allowed to lapse for this reason. The matter deserves the immediate attention of the Government and a speedy redress.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—On a point of information, Sir. How many Overseers have you got now?

Mr. I. Raman Menon.—Two permanent and one temporary.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I rise to support this motion. If there are not enough Overseers, something must be done now. Whatever money lapses results as balance and goes straight to the surpluses. I can understand being put by as an ear-marked fund for the coming year. Here, what happens is this. When a certain amount, ear-marked for a certain item, is left unexpended, the next year the amount goes to fill the coffers of the State, that is, to the general surplus. No justification exists for a policy like that. Something may be done to remove this state of affairs. The Hon'ble Member for Vellarappilli rightly remarked that if there are not sufficient Overseers remedial steps should be taken.

Mr. K. J. Antony.—I beg to support the motion. Panchayats are never given sufficient money to carry on their works they are entrusted to do. I am informed by the Kumbalangi Panchayat that on 8th Dhanu 1103 they submitted estimates and plans to the Minor Irrigation Overseer, and after so many com-

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munications, that is, after 8 or 7 months, estimates were passed. They have not received the bills for money yet. So I beg to point out that this is an act of gross negligence on the part of the authority concerned in this matter; and I hope such things will never happen.

Mr. I. Raman Menon.—I admit that there is some delay taking place in this matter. The thing is estimates are received at the close of the year. Generally the bills for carrying out the works are given, and they start by the beginning of the monsoon and send reports at the end of the year. Naturally the check-measurement is found to be difficult. So there is no time for utilising the funds in that year. We have to budget for that in the next year from the allowance sanctioned.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The complaint is on account of your Overseers not being able to check-measure completed works in time. Funds lapse. What about that complaint? Please answer that specific question.

Mr. I. Raman Menon.—Steps shall be taken so that such things may not occur in the future.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—In view of the assurance given by the Member for Panchayats, I withdraw the motion.

(*The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.*)

Motion No. 3.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 250 for 'instruments and accessories.'*

President.—Motion No. 3.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I only want that money should not be frittered away. Agricultural Schools should have laboratories, instruments and accessories.

Mr. I. Raman Menon.—I am sorry that I forgot to mention about that. We purchased so many special things.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Yes. I understand. I withdraw.

(*The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.*)

Motion No. 4.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.— *To reduce the allotment of Rs. 28,649 for 'Establishment' by Re. 1.*

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I beg to withdraw.

(*The motion was considered withdrawn.*)

Motions Nos. 5—35.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,324 for 'A (2) (Central Farm)' by Re. 1.*

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,324 for '2 Farm Operations' by Rs. 9,324.*

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,324 for '2 Farm Operations' by Re. 1.*

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B. AVENUES.

Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,000 for 'other charges' by Re. 1.*

Mr. K. J. Antony.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,165 for '(c) Contribution to Village Panchayats (Irrigation)' by Rs. 10.*

Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,165 for '(c) Contribution to Village Panchayats (Irrigation)' by Re 1.*

(g) COMMUNICATIONS.

Maintenance.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 213 for 'item 334 (Appendix A. p. 9.)' by Re. 1.*

REPAIRS.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 250 for 'Choondal Panchayat' by Re. 1.*

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,639 for 'repairs' by Re. 1.*

Mr. Ouseph P. Kundukulam.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,639 for 'repairs (communication)' by Re. 1.*

Mr. K. J. Antony.—*To reauce the allotment of Rs. 33,800 for '(g) Communications-Original' by Re. 1.*

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,800 for '(g) Communications-Original' by Re. 1.*

Mr. Ouseph P. Kundukulam.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,800 for '(g) Communications-Original' by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 48,568 for '(h) water supply' by Re. 1.*

(j) GRANT-IN-AID TO AYURVEDIC DISPENSARIES.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,000 for 'item 721 (Appendix A. p. 20)' by Re. 1.*

(j) GRANT-IN-AID TO AYURVEDIC DISPENSARIES—TOTAL.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,649 for 'item C. (1)' by Re. 1.*

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,84,664 for 'Contribution to Village Panchayats' by Re. 1.*

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,84,664 for 'Contribution to Village Panchayats' by Re. 1.*

Mr. P. C Chanchan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,84,664 for 'Contribution to Village Panchayats' by Re. 1.*

Mr. T Krishnan Nayar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,84,664 for 'Contribution to Village Panchayats' by Re. 1.*

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,84,664 for 'Contribution to Village Panchayats' by Re. 1.*

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,84,664 for 'Contribution to Village Panchayats' by Rs. 10.*

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D. VETERINARY HOSPITALS.

TEMPORARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,246 for 'Temporary Establishment—Assistant Veterinary Surgeons' by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,000 for 'cost of medicine' by Rs. 1,000.*

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 3,16,200 for 'Demand No. II' by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 3,16,200 for 'Demand No. II' by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 3,16,200 for 'Demand No. II' by Re. 1.*

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,79,582 for 'Demand No. II' by Rs. 100.*

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 3,16,200 under 'Demand No. II' by Re. 1.*

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 3,16,200 under 'Demand No. II' by Re. 1.*

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 3,16,200 under 'Demand No. II' by Re. 10,000.*

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39, 324 for 'A (2) (Central Farm)' by Re. 1.*

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—Sir, I move that the sum of Rs. 39,324 under the head "Farm Operations", be reduced by Re. 1.

I have already in my speech or the General Discussion of the Budget pointed out with sufficient detail the urgent need of putting the Central Farm on a sound and useful footing. This "White Elephant" has been absorbing several thousands of rupees year after year without being of any corresponding benefit to the people. The House will be shocked to hear that to supervise the Casual Labour costing about Rs. 9,000 we are spending more than Rs. 13,000 excluding proportionate charges of the Superintendent's pay and his office establishment. If these were included, it would be about Rs. 18,000 instead of Rs. 13,000. I am fully aware that a Central Agricultural Farm is nowhere run on commercial lines. But I submit to you, Sir, that there is no reason why we should spend Rs. 180 per acre when we could get the same thing done, perhaps much better and at a very much less cost. Every effort must be made to economise expenditure in this direction. The money thus economised could be spent towards a Laboratory for conducting

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researches and making experiments, the results of which should be made known to every ryot in the State by a system of intensive propaganda work.

May I now read out an extract from Mr. Rudolf D. Anstead's speech which appeared lately in the 'Madras Mail':—

"I am very glad to see that the Commission places so much importance upon the necessity for organised and careful research being carried out by the very best officers obtainable. It is obvious that, unless research is given the very first place, it is impossible to demonstrate anything to the ryots. Research must always come before demonstration". What Mr. Anstead emphasises in this extract applies with greater force to existing conditions in this State.

I wish to know, Sir, if the Government intend to do anything in the matter. In the absence of an assurance, I shall press the motion to a division.

Motions 34—35.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 3,16,200 under 'Demand No. II' by Re. 1.*

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 3,16,200 under 'Demand No. II' by Rs. 10,000.*

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.— Sir, I support the motions moved by the Hon'ble Member for Planters. The income from the Central Farm is less than Rs. 18,000 whereas the expenditure for the Farm excluding the establishment charges comes very nearly to Rs. 26,000. I can well understand that the Central Farm, so long as it is to be a demonstrative one, cannot be self-maintaining, neither should our object be to work it on commercial basis. But, if we do not saddle it with the establishment charges including the pay of the Superintendent and his office and field staff, the Farm must be able at least hereafter to produce as much as what is spent on it in the shape of actual cooly labour, manure, cattle food,etc. Otherwise it will mean that this very direct expenditure, so to put it, is not proportionately productive.

If for demonstration only, why should thousands of bananas and plantains be grown? Why so many sapottas and why so many pine apples grown to compete with local cultivators and farmers? Why not select a few of each species and grow in scientific methods?

Motions Nos. 34 and 35 stand in my name which may be taken along with this.

A word about Panchayat elections. According to the present rules a member who is elected at any time of the life of the Panchayat continues to be a member even after the life of the Panchayat ceases, *i. e.*, he continues to be a member for 3 years

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from the date of his election. Such a system prevails nowhere else. A Member for the Legislative Council or for Municipalities ceases to be a Member when the Council or Municipality is dissolved. The rules regarding Panchayat elections are also to be modified. It was with this object that I tabled the cut, and I wanted only to bring this fact to the attention of the Government.

Mr. I. Raman Menon.—In regard to the observations made by the Hon'ble Member for Planters, the pay of the research staff is now directly drawn on one bill. It is only for a matter of convenience that this system is adopted. And as regards the existing expenditure paraded by the Hon'ble Member for the Planters, the extent is not 200 acres. As I stated in my budget speech, it is more than three hundred acres.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—I was informed by one of your staff that it is only two hundred acres.

Mr. I. Raman Menon.—The original form is about 210 acres, hundred acres on one side and the remaining on the other side. Nearly two hundred acres were purchased and added. It is only a mistake. Then as regards pine apples, we have disposed off 10,000 rupees worth. I say it is not a monopoly. The Hon'ble Member for Planters says that we are competing with him. I do not think.

There is some difficulty as regards the members of the Panchayat for three years. I have referred it to the Government and the matter will be considered.

President.—Do you press for a division ?

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—I do not understand.

Mr. I. Raman Menon.—The ground is not 200 acres but more than 300 acres of land.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—I beg to withdraw the motion.

(*The motion was withdrawn with leave.*)

Motion No. 6.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,324 for '2 Farm Operations' by Rs. 9,324.*

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—I tabled this motion just to bring to the notice of the Council and the notice of the Government the utter waste that is being committed in the Central Farm. The present grant is a very large amount, and it is spent upon a Demonstration Farm which is practically of no use to anybody, from the standpoint of the ryots. It would be better to have Demonstration Farms where some sort of education will be given to the ryots on what best manure they could utilise for growing better crops and such other useful things.

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When these things are absolutely necessary—and the remarks made by the Hon'ble Member in moving for the demand under this head he stated if larger amounts were available surely he will pay attention to that—may I point out that, instead of wasting such a large amount of cash for the Central Farm, they may be utilised in villages for the benefit of the ryots? That will be much better. That is my point. I beg to withdraw the motion.

(*The motion was withdrawn with leave.*)

Motions 7 and 26.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,324 for '2 Farm Operations' by Re. 1.*

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,84,664 for 'Contribution to Village Panchayats' by Rs. 10.*

President.—Motion No. 7

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—Motion No. 26 standing in my name may also be taken up along with this. Sir, I understand that there is a certain Panchayat of which two members were removed compulsorily for their absenting themselves for two years or more. They did not attend any of the meetings during these two years. When a re-election was held to fill up this gap they were allowed to stand again. That seems to me to be a pernicious rule. Such a rule should be discontinued. When two members are removed compulsorily for not having taken deliberately any interest in the Panchayat for a period of two years, such people ought to be disqualified from standing again for election.

Mr. I. Raman Menon.—I have noted the defects in the Panchayat rules and the rules will be amended.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—In the face of this assurance, I withdraw the motion.

(*The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.*)

Motion No. 8.

(B.) AVENUES.

Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,009 for 'Other Charges' by Re. 1.*

(*The motion was considered withdrawn.*)

Motion No. 9.

Mr. K. J. Antony.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,165 for '(c) Contribution to Village Panchayats (Irrigation)' by Rs. 10.*

Mr. K. J. Antony.—I withdraw.

(*The motion was considered withdrawn.*)

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Motion No. 10.

Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,165 for '(c) Contribution to Village Panchayats (Irrigation)' by Re. 1.*

Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.—I withdraw.

(*The motion was considered withdrawn.*)

Motion No. 11.

(g) COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 213 for 'item 334 (Appendix A. p. 9.)' by Re. 1.*

(*The Member being absent, the motion was considered withdrawn.*)

Motion No. 12.

REPAIRS.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 250 for 'Choondal Panchayat' by Re. 1.*

President.—Motion No. 12.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—One word, Sir. My object in tabling this motion is to point out that, in Choondal Panchayat, there exists a place called Kandanasseri, which village it is almost impossible for human beings to approach. I had tabled a question regarding the same to be answered this time but unfortunately it has not come up. I hear that the only Head of Department in the State who has visited that place is the Director of Public Instruction. It is impossible to go to this place called Kandanasseri. My question was whether any of the Heads of Departments except the Director of Public Instruction has ever set foot in the village Kandanasseri. My submission is that Government should place liberal grants for this Panchayat especially for making good roads in Kandanasseri. Kandanasseri is more an island surrounded on all sides by paddy flats. Another object in tabling this motion is to bring to the notice of the Government the question of appointment of nominated members in the Panchayats. The Government ought to consider more sympathetically the claims of Ezhuvas and other backward classes. I know there is a complaint of this sort from the Perendow Panchayat. In that Panchayat a petition was submitted to the Government for the nomination of an Ezhuva member, and I am informed that the Government shows some unwillingness to do that. I request that the policy of the Government should be to encourage members of the unrepresented classes as far as possible. (*Hear, hear.*) With these remarks, I beg to withdraw the motion.

(*The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.*)

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Motion No. 13.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,639 for 'Repairs' by Re. 1.*

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—My intention in tabling this motion is to bring to the notice of the Government the dangerous and dilapidated condition of some of the bridges under the Edavilangu Panchayat. This matter was repeatedly brought to the notice of the Superintendent of Agriculture and Panchayats for the last some years, but nothing was done by his Department. I understand that failure to provide for it in the budget of last year was ascribed to inadvertence by the Superintendent. But I find no provision for it in the present budget also. I draw the attention of the Government to the urgency of the matter and hope that the repairs will be immediately ordered.

Mr. I. Raman Menon.—Noted.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—I beg to withdraw the motion in view of the reply of the Government.

(*The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.*)

Motion No. 14.

Mr. Ouseph P. Kundukulam.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,639 for 'Communication' by Re. 1.*

Mr. Ouseph P. Kundukluam.—I may bring to your notice that some of the temporary bridges are not in proper order. I withdraw the motion.

(*The motion was withdrawn with leave.*)

Motion No. 15.

Mr. K. J. Antony.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,800 for '(g) Communications—Original' by Re. 1.*

President.—Motion No. 15.

Mr. K. J. Antony.—I don't press.

(*The motion was considered withdrawn.*)

Motion No. 16.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,800 for '(g) Communications—Original' by Re. 1.*

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Now I have a particular road in view, which, if constructed, will satisfy even the Hon'ble Member for Ezhuvas of North Constituency. The distinct qualification for that road is that it will cut short the distance between Trichur, an important place in the State, and Guruvayur, another important place in the matter of pilgrimage. The distance will be cut shor by six miles. Such an important road should not have been omitted without sufficient reason.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Have you gone to Kandanasseri?

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—No doubt, the road, if constructed, will prove to be a little costly. Being under the Panchayat'

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when the Panchayat is approached, they will say, of course, it is too costly, we cannot undertake that. When we approach the D. P. W., they say that is under the Panchayat. Between these two we are nowhere. There may be a little co-operation between the Panchayat and the D. P. W. before they fix or select the number of original works. With these words I withdraw the motion.

(*The motion was withdrawn with leave.*)

Motion No. 17.

Mr. Ouseph P. Kundukulam.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,800 for '(g) Communications—Original' by Re. 1.*

President.—Motion No. 17, Mr. Ouseph P. Kundukulam.

Mr. Ouseph P. Kundukulam.—My object is to bring to the notice of the Government the absence of co-operation among the Panchayats. On account of this so many roads are constructed and none of them are completed. I want to bring to your notice that there may be co-operation among the Panchayats and the roads to be made may be more continuous. I withdraw.

(*The motion was withdrawn with leave.*)

Motion No. 18.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 48,568 for '(h) Water Supply' by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—Sir, I have tabled this motion to bring to the notice of the Government the urgent necessity for a well in Moongilmada. Last year there was an allotment of Rs. 500 for a well in Vannamada. I brought to the notice of the Government that this amount should be for a well for giving water to Moongilmada. The President said that it can be done. Now I find that nothing has been done either to Moongilmada or Vannamada.

Mr. I. Raman Menon.—There was a provision of Rs. 500 for a well in Vannamada. At last year's Budget Session, the proposal was to construct a well. Estimates were got sanctioned, and when the Panchayats were asked, they said they wanted a tank instead of a well. Their final reply was received too late. To dig another well at Moongilmada, which the Hon'ble Member for Kozhinjampara wanted, was too late.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—There was nothing in the budget. I withdraw.

(*The motion was withdrawn with leave.*)

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—സർ, ഒരു രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് ഉറന്നുപോലും നോക്കാതെയാണ് ഇരുന്നത്. നാളെ അന്നദേശസ്ഥ ജോലിയും ആണ്.

പ്രസിഡണ്ട്.—അതും എടുക്കാം.

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Dr. A. R. Menon.—Sir, last time a similar thing happened when we drew the attention of the Government. The time-limit is reaching; it so happens that only the Diwan can limit the time. If you have the power, it may be ordered that the Cranganur budget may be taken first and the rest afterwards.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—The whole thing will be run on.

Motion No. 19.

Grant-in-aid to Ayurvedic Dispensaries.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.——*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,000 for 'item 721 (Appendix A. p. 20)' by Re. 1.*

(*The Member being absent, the motion was considered withdrawn.*)

Motion No. 20.

Grant-in-aid to Ayurvedic Dispensaries—Total.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,649 for 'item C. (J)' by Re. 1.*

(*The motion was deemed withdrawn since it was not pressed.*)

Motion No. 21.

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,84,664 for 'Contribution to Village Panchayats' by Re. 1.*

President.—Motion No. 21, Mr. I. E. Ambooken.

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—My only object is to bring to the notice of the Government that the total contributions made to Panchayats is quite insufficient. I withdraw.

(*The motion was withdrawn with leave.*)

Motion No. 22.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 184,664 for 'Contribution to Village Panchayats'' by Re. 1.*

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—Sir, I move that the allotment of Rs. 1,84,664, under 'Demand No. 2, sub-head C', be reduced by Re. 1. My object in moving this is to point out the immediate necessity of separating the Panchayats from the Agricultural Department. The combination of two such Departments as the Agriculture and Panchayats has been found from experience very unsatisfactory. I do not mean to say, Sir, that the present Head of the Panchayat Department is unqualified to manage the Department, but being an expert in the Agricultural line, his attention and energies should not have been diverted in any other direction. Owing to the combination, the Agricultural Department has been made to suffer seriously. If our Agricultural Department alone were left in the hands of the present Superintendent, he could pay undivided attention to his legitimate work and should show more satisfactory results. If

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the Government wish to develop the Panchayat on sound lines, so that this institution may become a real boon to the people and not remain merely as a waste paper Department, it must be placed under a full-time officer, as was the case in the tenure of Diwan Mr. (now Sir) T. V. Chariar. An energetic and experienced Tahsildar with intimate knowledge of rural conditions might be appointed as Superintendent of this Department. I request the Government to introduce this very necessary change from the beginning of 1104. It is only by efficient management and close supervision that the present wastage of the Panchayat Department can be remedied. I withdraw.

(*The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.*)

Motion No. 23.

Mr. P. C. Chanchan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,84,664, for "Contribution to Village Panchayats" by Re. 1.*

മിസ്റ്റർ പി. സി. ചാഞ്ചൻ.—സർ, ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നടപ്പിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന നിയമപ്രകാരം വില്ലേജുപഞ്ചായത്തിൽ ഒരാൾക്കു് ജഡ്ജു് ആകേണമെങ്കിൽ ഒരു ക. സർക്കാർ കരമുള്ള ഭൂമി അയാളുടെ കൈവശത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം. ഇത്ര അധികം കരമൊടുക്കുള്ള ഒരു അധഃകൃതനും സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ എങ്ങും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് എന്തെങ്കിലും കരമൊടുക്കുള്ള ഒരു അധഃകൃതൻ പഞ്ചായത്തു കോടതിയിലെ ജഡ്ജു് ആകുവാൻ വിരോധമില്ലാത്തവണ്ണം പഞ്ചായത്തു റെഗുലേഷനിൽ ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണു്. ചിലവില്ലേജു കച്ചേരികളെപ്പോലെ പഞ്ചായത്തു കച്ചേരികളും എല്ലാവർക്കും പ്രവേശിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കാത്തദിക്കിൽ സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതു് കഷ്ടമാണു് (*Hear, hear.*) ഉദാഹരണത്തിനു് ചിറയിൻകീഴ് പഞ്ചായത്തു കച്ചേരി എടുക്കാം. തെക്കൻ ചിറയിൻകീഴ് അമ്പലത്തിന്റെ കിഴക്കുവശമുള്ള നടവഴി ദേവസ്വം വകയാണെന്നാണു് ചിലർ പറയുന്നതു്. ആ വഴിയിൽക്കൂടി ഞങ്ങളുടെ കൂട്ടർക്കു് സഞ്ചരിക്കുവാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു് അവിടത്തെ ചിലപ്രമാണികൾ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരോടു പറയുവാൻതന്നെ മടിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഞങ്ങളെ വഴിനടക്കുവാൻപോലും അനുവദിക്കാത്തവരുടെ സങ്കേതത്തിൽ പഞ്ചായത്തു കച്ചേരിയും മറ്റും പണിയിക്കുന്നതു എന്തിനാകുന്നു എന്നാണു് ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നതു്. (*Hear, hear.*) ചിറയിൻകീഴിലെ പഞ്ചായത്തുവക വൈദ്യശാലയിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നദിക്കിൽ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രവേശനമില്ല. പാവപ്പെട്ട അധഃകൃതർക്കും മറ്റും പ്രവേശനമില്ലാത്തദിക്കിൽ പഞ്ചായത്തുവക വൈദ്യശാലകളും മറ്റും വച്ചുകൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ അധികൃതന്മാരുടെ ശ്രദ്ധപതിഞ്ഞാൽ നന്നായിരുന്നു. കേട്പ്പോരും കേളിയുമില്ലാത്ത ഇത്തരം അഴിമതികളെ ഈ ഹൌസിലും' ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിലും കൊ

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ണ്ടുവരണമെന്നുള്ള ഒരേ ഒരു ഉദ്ദേശംകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ ഇതുയും പറഞ്ഞുംകൊണ്ടു് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻവലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

(*The motion was withdrawn with leave.*)

Motion No. 24.

Mr. T. Krishnan Nayar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,84,664, for 'Contribution to Village Panchayats' by Re. 1.*

President.—Motion No. 24, Mr. T. Krishnan Nayar.

Mr. T. Krishnan Nayar.—Can the President of the Panchayat delegate his powers to the members?

Mr. I. Raman Menon.—He can, as a temporary measure.

Mr. T. Krishnan Nayar.—Not for months together? It is more than 8 months that the Tiruvilvamala Panchayat President left his work and went away. In Pazhayannur also, it is the same case. The President is elected from among the members, and if he delegates his powers to some others, it is a very bad policy. That I wish to bring to the attention of the Government. I withdraw.

(*The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.*)

Motion No. 25.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,84,664 for "Contribution to Village Panchayats" by Re. 1.*

(*The motion was considered withdrawn the Member being absent when called for.*)

Motions Nos. 27—28.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,246 for 'Temporary Establishment—Assistant Veterinary Surgeons' by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,000 for "cost of medicine" by Rs. 1,000.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I withdraw.

(*Hence they were considered withdrawn.*)

Motion No. 29.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs 3,16,200 under "Demand No. II" by Re. 1.*

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—*A Committee to advice the Agricultural Department* Sir, I move that the total allotment of Rs. 3,16,200 under 'Agriculture and Panchayat' be reduced by Re. 1. Many of the Members have already pointed the defects in the working of the Agricultural Department. A great many improvements have to be effected before the Department could be of real benefit to the ryots. I am intrigued to know if our Government and the Agricultural Superintendent

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have perused the report recently issued by the Royal Commission on Agriculture. It is for the Department and this Council to see that the agricultural conditions of the State could be bettered by the application, with modifications to suit local conditions, of some at least of the recommendations made therein. The Mysore Government have decided to take this matter seriously.

For bringing about this and other necessary changes in the Agricultural Department, I suggest the appointment of a Committee of this House with a non-official majority. I think it advisable that we should consider this matter also. I withdraw.

(*The motion was withdrawn with leave.*)

Motions Nos. 30—31.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 3,16,200 for 'Demand No. II' by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.— *To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 3,16,200 for 'Demand No. II' by Re. 1.*

(*The Member being absent, the motions were considered withdrawn.*)

Motion No. 32.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,79,582 by Rs. 100.*

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—I withdraw.

(*The motion was considered withdrawn.*)

Motion No. 33.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 3,16,200 under 'Demand No. II' by Re. 1.*

President.— Motion No. 33.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—I withdraw.

(*The motion was considered withdrawn.*)

(*The question of granting the allotment under 'Demand No. II, Agriculture and Panchayats' was put and agreed to.*)

Demand No. III—Co-operative Societies--Rs. 11,302.

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—Sir, I rise to move for the grant of Rs 14,500 for 'Co-operative Societies'. There are no deviations requiring explanation. I request that the House will grant the demand.

Motions Nos. 1—6.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,302 for 'Establishment' by Re. 1.*

Mr. P. C. Chanchan.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 14,500 under 'Demand No. III' by Re. 1.*

Mr. T. Krishnan Nayar.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 11,302 under 'Demand No. III' by Re. 1.*

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Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,500 under 'Demand No. III' by Re. 1.*

Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,500 under 'Demand No. III' by Re. 1.*

Mr. M. K. Raman.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,500 under 'Demand No. III' by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—Sir, I have tabled this motion to place before the Government the following. I hope there is no Department in the State which is so very badly managed as the Co-operative Department. Sir, I saw a review of the report of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies wherein it is said that, if the Department was badly managed, it was simply because owing to want of inspecting officers. They have already inspected. What has the Registrar done with the inspection report? I had asked certain questions and the Secretary to the Diwan replied that answers to them could not be divulged to those who are not members of the society. But the Government should consider that the funds of the Co-operative Society are that of the people. We are the representatives of the people and we have every right to know. (*Hear, hear.*) Therefore, unless you appoint a committee to go into the working of the Co-operative Societies, there will be no good. I don't understand why Government is so very diffident about it, and so, I request the Government to consider well about it.

Motion No. 6.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,500 under 'Demand No. III' by Re. 1.*

Mr. M. K. Raman.—There is a motion standing in my name, No. 6. That is also for the same purpose. I take this opportunity to speak on my motion also. I agree with everything that the Hon'ble Member for Chittur has said, and I think it is absolutely necessary that a committee should be appointed, (*hear, hear*) for the purpose of going into the working of the Co-operative Department. I am certain that there is no Department so badly managed, and I am sorry that I cannot use harder words. Things have reached a stage now that some of the societies have begun to launch proceedings in the law courts against the Registrar himself. So I request the Government will take proper measures and appoint a committee.

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—All that depends on the general body that come for the general meeting.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—As long as the Registrar is a Government servant, it is possible for the Government to see that his administration of the Department is properly conducted.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—We shall go into the matter to-morrow when the village reconstruction scheme is considered.

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Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—I withdraw

(*The motion was withdrawn with leave.*)

Motion No. 2.

Mr. P. C. Chanchan.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 14,500 under 'Demand No. III' by Re. 1.*

മിസ്റ്റർ പി. സി. ചാഞ്ചൻ.—സർ, ഞങ്ങടെ പരസ്പരസഹായ സംഘങ്ങടെ റജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യ കിട്ടുന്നതിനു് അപേക്ഷിക്കുമ്പോൾ മേലധികാരികടെ വളരെ അമാന്തം കാണിക്കുന്നു. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ കുറവുകൊണ്ടാണോ എന്തോ, ഞങ്ങളാണു് സങ്കടം അനുഭവിക്കുന്നതു്. സംഘം ഞങ്ങടെക്കാണു് വേണ്ടതു. ഒച്ചിഴയുന്നതിൽ തന്നെ ഞങ്ങടെക്കായി ഒരു സംഘം റജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യ കിട്ടുന്നതിനു് അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടു് നാലുവളരെ ആയി. ഇതേവരേയും റജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്തുതന്നിട്ടില്ല. അവരാണു് അറിവില്ലാത്ത ഞങ്ങളെ ഇതിലേയ്ക്കു ഉത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതു്. എന്നാൽ ഞങ്ങടെതന്നെ വഴിയേചെന്നു അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടും റജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്യ കിട്ടുന്നില്ലാ എന്നുള്ളതു് സങ്കടമാണെന്നു അറിയിക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ടിയാകുന്നു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം കൊണ്ടുവന്നതു്. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ശ്രദ്ധവെക്കേണ്ടതിനു് കരുണ ഉണ്ടാകണമെന്നു് അപേക്ഷിച്ചുംകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ ഇതിനെ പിൻവലിക്കുന്നു.

(*The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.*)

Motion No. 3.

Mr. T. Krishnan Nayar.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 11,302 under 'Demand No. III' by Re. 1.*

Mr. T. Krishnan Nayar.—I withdraw.

(*The motion was considered withdrawn.*)

Motion No. 4.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,500 unaer 'Demand No. III' by Re. 1.*

President.—Motion No. 4, Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—I have tabled this motion to bring to the notice of the Government the necessity for introducing land mortgage societies in the Co-operative Department. There are difficulties to find out proper surety for the taking of a loan in the case of certain persons who may be possessed of lands in their own name. If societies, land mortgage societies, are introduced, I believe we will have better facilities to utilise Co-operative Societies. With these few words, I withdraw.

(*The motion was withdrawn with leave.*)

Motion No. 5.

Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,500 under 'Demand No. III' by Re. 1.*

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(*The motion was considered withdrawn since the Member was absent when called for.*)

Question put:—"*That the demand for Rs. 11,302 under 'Demand No. III—Co-operative Societies' be granted by the House*".

(*Question put and agreed to.*)

Demands for Grants for Cranganur.

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—Sir, I shall move all the demands for want of time. If any information is wanted, the officers concerned will furnish the necessary explanation.

Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 10,305 under 'I—Land Revenue', Rs. 5,130 under 'Agriculture and Panchayats', Rs. 2,870 under 'V—Excise', Rs. 1,275 under 'Stamps', Rs. 2,082 under 'Registration', Rs. 1,271 under 'Anchal', Rs. 1,390 under 'General Administration', Rs. 8,977 under 'Law and Justice', Rs. 290 under 'Jails', Rs. 7,730 under 'Police', Rs. 51,138 under 'Education', Rs. 2,906 under 'Medical', Rs. 520 under 'Vaccination', Rs. 480 under 'Sanitation and Conservancy', Rs. 21,025 under 'Public Works'. Under 'Miscellaneous' in the printed budget you will find that a sum of Rs. 4,000 has been asked for. In consonance with the assurance given to the Council accepting a cut of rupees a lakh and 70,000 under "XXXII—Miscellaneous," a lump provision for revision of the Departments in accordance with the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee, I move for a demand of only Rs. 400 under this head,—under 'XX—Miscellaneous'. Under 'Stationery' I move for a grant of Rs. 600, Rs. 1,720 under 'Industries' and Rs. 1,500 under 'Depressed Classes'. I request that the House will grant all these demands.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—What is the amount collected under Canal Navigation—the amount collected and the amount debited to the Cranganur Treasury?

Mr. A. K Vengu Ayyar.—Actual receipts?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—The total amount collected and the total amount debited to the Treasury.

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—The proportion is struck, and according to that proportion the amount in 1103 is given in the budget—Rs. 1,550.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—But what do you debit to the Cochin Treasury?

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—About Rs. 2,500.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Is that from that area or from the whole State? Would you be able to show the money collected from that area?

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—No, it is not possible.

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മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—ഫ ഫ o ന-ൽ കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ കുളപ്പടന്ന കടത്തിൽന ിന്നും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള പിരിവു" എന്താണെന്നു് പറയാമോ?

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—I don't know the actual amount.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—You may look up for that information.

മിസ്റ്റർ. എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—സർ, ഒരു രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കു് ന്യായമായി ആവശ്യമായിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതികൾ ക്കൊന്നിനും തന്നെ വേണ്ടിടത്തോളം സംഖ്യ കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ചേർത്തു കാണുന്നില്ല. അതിനു് കൊച്ചി ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു് പറയുന്ന സമാധാനം ഫണ്ടു് ഇല്ലാ എന്നാണു്. കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ രാജ്യത്തെ സംരക്ഷിക്കേണ്ട അധികാരവും കർത്തവ്യവും നമ്മുടെ കൊച്ചി ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനിരിക്കെ, ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു് ആ ചെറിയ കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിനോടു് പെരുമാറിപോരുന്ന നയം ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ അഭിലക്ഷണീയമാണെന്നു് എനിക്കു് തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അതായതു് കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിനു ന്യായമായി കൊടുക്കേണ്ട ഓഹരികൾ ഒരു വിധത്തിലും കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നു് എനിക്കു് തീർത്തു പറയുവാൻ കഴിയും. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഓഹരികൾ ന്യായമായി കൊടുക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം, തിരുവായും കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിനു അത്യാവശ്യമായിരിക്കുന്ന പരിഷ്കാരങ്ങൾക്കും ഗതാഗത സൌകര്യാദികൾക്കും കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ ടൌണിൽ പണമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നാണു് എന്റെ ബലമായ പ്രതീക്ഷ. അഥവാ പണം ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നിടത്തോളം കാലം കൊച്ചി രാജ്യത്തിൽ ബാക്കി കെട്ടിവെച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പണത്തിൽന ിന്നും കടമായി കൊടുത്തോ മറ്റു പ്രകാരത്തിലൊ കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിന്റെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയിൽ ആതിനെ സഹായിക്കുവാൻ നമ്മുടെ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു് കടപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഈ വക ചിന്തകളൊന്നും നമ്മുടെ ഡർബാറിനു് അദ്യേഷമില്ല. ഒരു മാന്യ മെമ്പർ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് നിരൂപണമധ്യേ നമ്മുടെ ഈ കൌൺസിലിനോടു് ഉത്തരവാദപ്പെട്ട ആൾ ചിറമ്മനയം അനുവർത്തിച്ചു പോരുന്നതായി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു. അതുപോലെതന്നെ കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിനോടു്, കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിന്റെ രക്ഷാകർതൃത്വം വഹിച്ചുവരുന്ന കൊച്ചി ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു് ഏതുവിധത്തിലാണു് പെരുമാറി പോരുന്നതെന്നു് പറയുവാൻ ലജ്ജയും വ്യസനവും ഉണ്ടു്. അതിനുള്ള വാക്കും എനിക്കു് കിട്ടുന്നില്ല.

കൌൺസിൽ നടപടികൾതന്നെ നോക്കുക:— കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിന്റെ ധനാഭിവൃദ്ധനകൾക്കായി വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സമയം ഏറ്റവും തുച്ഛമാണെന്നു് വളരെ വ്യസനത്തോടുകൂടി കൊച്ചി ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനെ അറിയിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ വളരെ ചെറിയരാജ്യമാണെങ്കിലും കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിലേക്കു ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്ന വരവും ചിലവും വളരെ കുറവാണെന്നിരുന്നാലും ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തുള്ള മിക്ക ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടുകളും അവിടെയും ഉണ്ടു്. ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടിനേയും സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ചിലവു് വെവ്വേറെ

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കൊള്ളിക്കാതെ തരവുമില്ല. സ്ഥിതിഗതികൾ ഇങ്ങിനെ ഇരിക്കെ കേവലം തുച്ഛമായ ഒരു സമയം അതായതു 9 മ മുതൽ 10 മ വരെ മാത്രം ഒരു പ്രത്യേക ബഡ്ജറ്റ് അഭിപ്രായകൾ ആലോചിച്ചു അനുവദിക്കുവാൻ കിട്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതു് അത്ഭുതാവഹമാണ്. തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെട്ട മെംബർമാർ അവരുടെ ഉപക്ഷേപങ്ങൾക്കു് സമയം അധികം എടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണെന്നു് പക്ഷേ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് പറഞ്ഞേക്കാം. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ആ ഭാഗം ഞാൻ വിട്ടുകളയാം. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് ഇന്നത്തെ പ്രോഗ്രാമിൽതന്നെ കൃഷ്ണപഞ്ചായത്തു് റിസ്സേഷൻ, അഞ്ചൽ എന്നിങ്ങിനെ പലവകുറ്റുകൾക്കും പുറമെ ഒടുവിലായിട്ടാണ് കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ കായ്ം ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നതു്. 12 മണിമുതൽ 1 മണിവരെ—അതുതന്നേയും ഇടയ്ക്കു് ഒരു മണിക്കൂർ ഇൻറർവെൽ ആയിട്ടുപോകും—ഉള്ള ചുരുങ്ങിയ സമയത്തിനിടക്കു് മറുവിഷയങ്ങൾകഴിച്ചാൽ പിന്നെ എത്രത്തോളം സമയം കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ ബഡ്ജറ്റിനെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിക്കുവാൻ കിട്ടുമെന്നു് ഗവമ്മെണ്ടുതന്നെ ചിന്തിച്ചു നോക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. അതിനാൽ മേലാലെങ്കിലും ഇതിനായി ഒരു പ്രത്യേകദിവസം അനുവദിക്കുകയൊ, അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം ഇടക്കു് ഒരു ദിവസത്തിന്റെ ആദിത്തിൽ കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ ബഡ്ജറ്റു് വരത്തക്കവണ്ണമൊ, പ്രോഗ്രാം ശുപീകരിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണമെന്നു് ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. ഇപ്രകാര സംഗതികളെക്കുറിച്ചു് കുറെ അധികംവിസ്തരിച്ചു പറയേണമെന്നു് ഞാൻവിചാരിച്ചിരുന്നു. സമയം അനുവദിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് അതു് ഞാൻവിടുന്നു.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—It is the Indian Budget in the House of Commons!

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—But the House is full.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—What is the pay of the Headmaster of the Cranganur High School?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The present man gets Rs. 150, I should think. I am speaking from memory

Dr. A. R. Menon.—The policy of the Durbar has been to send all the higher paid men to Cranganur so that the Cranganur Treasury will be made to pay a higher scale.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—It is one of the lower grades now.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I said policy. Last time the Headmaster, High School, Cranganur, was receiving the highest pay, Rs. 250. Was it not?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—It was not the highest but one of the higher grades.

Demand No. V—Excise—Rs. 2,870

Motion No. 1.

Mr. A. K. Kunhu Moideen.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,870 under 'Demand No. V' by Re. 1.*

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മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—ഇനി ഞാൻ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിലേക്ക് പ്രവേശിക്കാം. ആദ്യത്തെ ഉപക്ഷേപം എക്സൈസ് വകുപ്പിലാണ്. ഉപ്പു ഇനത്തിൽ നൂറ് ഒ ഒ രൂപാ മാത്രമെ കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ വക കൊള്ളിച്ചു കാണുന്നുള്ളു. തീച്ചയായും ആ സംഖ്യ കൊടുത്താൽപോരാ. നൂറ് -ലൊ നൂറ്റി -ലൊ മറ്റൊ നടന്ന ഒരു സെൻസസ്സ് കണക്കും പിടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഇ ചുരുങ്ങിയസംഖ്യ ചേത്തിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു ഞാൻവിചാരിക്കുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ പത്തൊ ഇരുപതൊകൊല്ലം മുമ്പെയുള്ള ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു സെൻസസ്സ് കണക്കു് എടുത്തിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ഇതിനേക്കാൾ സംഖ്യ കുറച്ചുകൊള്ളിക്കാമായിരുന്നു. ഗവൺമെണ്ടു് കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിനോടു് ഇങ്ങിനെ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതു് വലിയ ഒരു കടുംകൈയ്യാണെന്നു് പറയേണ്ടിവന്നതിൽ വ്യസനിക്കുന്നു. ആ സംഖ്യ കൊടുക്കുന്നതു് ജനസംഖ്യത്തോതു അനുസരിച്ചാണെങ്കിൽ അതാതു അവസരങ്ങളിലെ ജനസംഖ്യ നോക്കിയുള്ള ഓഹരികൊടുക്കണം. വല്ലപ്പോഴുംകഴിഞ്ഞ ഒരു സെൻസസ്സിനെ ആധാരമാക്കി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതു് ന്യായത്തിനും നീതിക്കും വിരുദ്ധമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്. ജനസംഖ്യനോക്കി കൊടുക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഏകദേശം ഫൈവ്,൦ ൦ ൦ -ൽകുറയാതെയുള്ള ഒരു സംഖ്യ ഉപ്പ് ഇനത്തിൽ കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിനു കിട്ടണം.

ഇതിനുപുറമെ പ്രധാനമായി ഒരു സംഗതി കൌൺസ്സിലിന്റെ ഇഷ്ടപ്രകാരത്തിൽ കൊണ്ടു രുവാനുള്ളതു് ഇൻറർപോർട്ടൽ ട്രേഡ് കൺവെൻഷൻ (Interportal Trade Convention) പ്രകാരം കൊച്ചിക്കുകിട്ടുന്ന ആദായത്തിൽ ഒരു ഓഹരി കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂക്കു് കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണു്. സ്പെഷ്യൽഫിനാൻസ് കമ്മറി ആ ആദായത്തിൽ ഒരു ശതമാനം വീതം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. അതു് ഒരിക്കലും പോരാ. ജനസംഖ്യത്തോതനുസരിച്ചുള്ള ആദായം ഈ വിഷയത്തിലും കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂക്കു് കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു് ഞാൻ ബലമായി വാദിക്കുന്നു. മൂന്നര ശതമാനത്തിനുമേലെ ജനസംഖ്യ കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിലുണ്ടു്. ആ നിലക്കു് മൂന്നരശതമാനത്തിനു മീതെയുള്ള ഓഹരി കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂക്കു് കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ന്യായമുണ്ടു്. മൂന്നു ശതമാനം വീതമെങ്കിലും കുറയാതെ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നേഞാൻ ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനോടു അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. അരശതമാനത്തിനുമേൽ വിട്ടുകളഞ്ഞതു് മറ്റൊന്നുകൊണ്ടുമല്ല, കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ അല്പം പരിഷ്കാരംകുറവായരാജ്യം ആകകൊണ്ടു് മാത്രമാണു്. പരിഷ്കാരം കുറഞ്ഞ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ചില സാധനങ്ങൾക്കു് ചിലവു കുറെ കുറഞ്ഞിരിക്കും. അക്കാരണത്താലാണു് അരശതമാനത്തിനു മേൽ വിട്ടുകളയുവാൻ ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിനു് ന്യായമായ അവകാശമുള്ള മൂന്നു ശതമാനം വരവു തീച്ചയായും കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിനു് കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു് വീണ്ടും ബ

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വമായി ഞാൻ സവമ്മെണ്ടിനോടു അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഉപ്പിന്റെയും ഇൻകംടാക്സ് ടെയ്ഡ് കൺവെൻഷൻ പ്രകാരമുള്ള വരവിന്റെയും വകയിൽ ന്യായമായി കിട്ടേണ്ട ഓഹരികൾ കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിനു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി സവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാനാണു ഞാൻ ഈ മോഷൻ കൊണ്ടുവന്നതു. കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ ന്യായമായും മര്യാദയായും അർഹിക്കുന്ന മറ്റു സംഗതികളിലും ശരിയായ ഓഹരി കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ള നിലവിളക്കം സങ്കടത്തിനും ഇട വരുത്താതെ ഈ കൌൺസിലിന്റെയും സവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെയും അഭിമാനത്തെയും ഗൌരവത്തെയും പാലിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം അടുത്ത തവണ എങ്കിലും കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ ബഡ്ജറ്റു തയ്യാറാക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. ഇൻറർപോട്ടിൽ ടെയ്ഡ് കൺവെൻഷൻ പ്രകാരമുള്ള ആദായത്തിൽ മൂന്നു ശതമാനം വീതം ഫ്ലാറ മുതൽ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നും അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. വെങ്കുഅയ്യർ.—ചുങ്കമാനത്തിൽ നിന്നു ഓഹരി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതിനെക്കുറിച്ചു് സവമ്മെണ്ടു് ദയവായി ആലോചിക്കാം.

മിസ്റ്റർ വി. ബി. വൈദ്യനാഥയ്യർ.—ഉപ്പിനത്തിൽ ശരിയായ ഓഹരി കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—In matters of transfer, Government will consider the financial resources and the difficulty that the State finds in making both ends meet, and only send officers of a lower grade. The second point has already been impressed and the funny part of it is that a sum of Rs. 9,500 was given before the census was taken. We do not know what the percentage of population was after the census. But the figure remains the same. It is Rs. 9,000. The third is the Interportal Trade Convention. I would like the House to know that one per cent was the unanimous recommendation of the Special Finance Committee. I don't go to the extent that the Member for Cranganur went—at least a generous portion of that percentage has to be given. In all these matters, you must make the sister State realise that, being in association with us, she stands to gain and not to lose. It is only when this little State realises that, then and then only, we have done our duty properly. I regret to say that that sympathy which ought to have been shown has not been shown—may be due to very many circumstances. As the Hon'ble Member for Cranganur said, out of ten days' time we get only 15 minutes' time to discuss the Cranganur budget What I want to say is he is representing a constituency of Cochin State. I want to make it clear that we, who represent the general constituencies of Cochin, should not take advantage of this small State in any way whatsoever. The Government as

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well as the Members should go a step further and be generous to them. He has covered all the points that I wanted to bring to the notice of the House, and I have simply got to second the proposition that has been laid before the House. I urge upon the Government to realise the importance of this principality, and to make the Member realise that we are not only just but generous. The next year's budget will deal with something which will prove that what we have requested the Government has been accetped. That is what I wish to say.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—I heartily associate myself with all that has been said on behalf of Cranganur. My request to the Government is that the legitimate claims of Cranganur may be conceded in the interests of the people of that principality. With due deference to the Hon'ble Member for Chittur and the Hon'ble Member for Trichur, I would not concede to them the epithet of the "Cindrella of the State" for Chittur because, when one considers how the claims of Cranganur have been ignored or forgotten by the State, one is driven to the conclusion that after all Cranganur and not Chittur is the "Cindrella of the State". I do not want to add to what has been said by the Member for Cranganur and the Member for Trichur, who, in generous terms, advocated the cause of Cranganur in a manner worthy of them as the true representatives of the people of the State. I would only tell the Goverament that, if her legitimate sources of revenue are laid open to Cranganur, there will be absolutely no need of stinting the crying needs of the people there on the ground of lack of funds. There are essential means of communication sanctioned one and even two decades back and not opened as yet, and people are put to great inconvenience thereby. If this contribution out of the Customs duty is given to Cranganur, it will go a long way to provide funds for removing such inconveniences. I, therefore, endorse every word that has been said on this subject and gladly support the motion.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—To show that the representatives of the State, may be more or less, are on the side of the Cranganur Member, and we endorse every word of the previous speakers on behalf of the Party, I bring it to the notice of this House.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—I beg to emphasise two points adverted to. The first is the contribution for salt and customs.

Once the principle of contribution is accepted by the Government, that principle should be acted upon on principle, not haphazard. That is what I emphasise. The principle is accepted. Why do we say it is one per cent, why do we say it is three per cent? If the calculation is to be made, having accepted the principle, it ought to be made on unchangable basis. If it is a question of population, by all means, take it. If it is the

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question of area, certainly that may be taken. If it is the question of trade, certainly that must be taken. Our action must be guided by principle and by principle only.

Mr T. K. Krishna Menon.— Sir, with regard to the time-limit for the consideration of the Cranganur Budget, Government is prepared to accept any suggestion which the other side has to offer.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—We have not got time. We have got only five minutes. We want the Government reply.

Mr. A K. Vengu Ayyar.—A word is necessary only in regard to salt and customs

Mr. V. B. Vaidyanatha Ayyar.—Of course, in the case of customs, the Special Finance Committee has made a recommendation that a portion of the share fixed by the Interportal Trade Convention should be given to Cranganur. That is under the consideration of the Government. With regard to contribution given to Cranganur from salt revenue, there is a misconception. It is not correct to say, that the proportion given to Cranganur is not according to the population of the principality. It is also not quite correct to say that the present amount was fixed in 1095, that is to say, just a year before the last census. On the other hand, the present amount was fixed after the census according to the population of that principality. How that Rs. 9,400 was arrived at was this. The total salt revenue was divided by the whole population of the State and that was multiplied by the population of Cranganur and the figure arrived at was Rs. 9,400.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—When was that?

Mr. V. B. Vaidyanatha Ayyar.—After the last census. No information was called for by the Special Finance Committee from me. They say in the report that it is not clear how that amount was arrived at. Now I have explained to the House how that amount was arrived at. You will find on calculation that it is a correct figure.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—If there is any mistake in the arithmetical calculation, we shall find out.

Mr V. B. Vaidyanatha Ayyar.—Absolutely no mistake.

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—Then the Hon'ble Members will find "Rebate of opium". That is not questioned. So we are doing whatever we can. That is what I want to say.

Dr. A. R Menon.—We want to treat them as generously as we can. If we get a general assurance, well and good. If you say that the Government will consider the representations favourably, well and good.

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Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—That is what I said. Everything is being done as far as we can.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Then we would not have come here.

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—Of course, opinions differ.

(*The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.*)

Demand No. XIII—Education—Rs. 51,133.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. A. K. Kunhu Moideen.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 55,250 under "Demand No XIII" by Re. 1.*

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ— ഇന്നായത്തെ മോഷൻ എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെണ്ടിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. അറബിക്ക് മുൻഷിമാർക്കും പൂർആൻ ടീച്ചർമാർക്കും ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടികൊടുക്കണമെന്നതിനെ നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുവാനായിട്ടാകുന്നു ഞാൻ ഇതു് അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ അറബിക്ക് മുൻഷിമാർക്കു്, സംസ്കൃത മുൻഷിമാർക്കു, കൊടുക്കുന്നശമ്പളം കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നുണ്ടെന്നാണ്. എന്റെ അറിവു്. അറബി വളരെ പുരാതനവും വിശിഷ്ടമുള്ളതുമായ ഒരു ഭാഷയാണു്. നല്ലശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കാത്തപക്ഷം നല്ല പ്രാപ്തന്മാരായ മുൻഷിമാരെ കിട്ടുവാൻ വിഷമം നേരിടും. അതുകൊണ്ടു് അറബിക്ക് മുൻഷിമാർക്കും പൂർആൻ ടീച്ചർമാർക്കും ഉള്ള ശമ്പളത്തേതാതു കൂട്ടണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നു.

റാവു സാഹിബ്ബു് മിസ്റ്റർ സി. മത്തായി.—കൂട്ടികൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടും വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. സ്പെഷൽ ഫിനാൻസ് കമ്മറി ശുപാർശയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—ആ കമ്മറിയുടെ ശുപാർശയും അത്രകാര്യമായിട്ടു ഇല്ല. ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു് സംസ്കൃത മുൻഷിമാരുടെ ശമ്പളം അറബി മുൻഷിമാർക്കും പൂർആൻ ടീച്ചർമാർക്കും കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണു്.

റാവു സാഹിബ്ബു് മിസ്റ്റർ സി. മത്തായി.....അതിനു വിരോധമില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ അറബി മുൻഷിമാരെ കിട്ടാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണു് ഈ ശമ്പളം വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—അവർ സുലഭം ആകുമ്പോഴാണു് ശമ്പളം കുറയ്ക്കുവാൻ തരമുള്ളതു്. ആൾക്ഷാമമാകുമ്പോൾ ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടികൊടുത്തുവെങ്കിലെ ആളുകൾ ഉണ്ടാവുകയുള്ളു. അതിനാൽ ആളുകൾ കുറവായതുകൊണ്ടാണു് ശമ്പളം കുറച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നുവെന്നു പറയുന്നതു് ന്യായമില്ലാത്തതും വലിയ അബദ്ധവും ആണു്.

റാവു സാഹിബ്ബു് മിസ്റ്റർ സി. മത്തായി.—ആവശ്യംപോലെ കൊടുക്കാം. ആ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ അധികാരത്തിൽതന്നെ ഉള്ള കാര്യമാണു്.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—പൂർആൻ ടീച്ചർമാർക്കു് ഇപ്പോൾ വളരെ കുറവാണു് ശമ്പളം കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നതു്. ഇ

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പ്പോഴാണെങ്കിൽ അവർ പരീക്ഷ പാസ്സാകണമെന്ന നിബ്ബന്ധവും ഉണ്ട്. ഭജാലയും മുമ്പിലത്തേക്കാൾ വളരെ അധികം. സ്പെഷൽ ഫിനാൻസ് കമ്മറിക്കാർ ഇവർക്ക് ഫ ഠ രൂപായാണ് ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുന്നതെന്നു അറിയുന്നു. ചുരുങ്ങിയതു ഫ ഭ രൂപാഎങ്കിലും ശമ്പളം ഇവർക്കു അനുവദിച്ചു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ ഹൈസ്കൂളിലെ കമ്മേഷ്യൽ ക്ലാസ്സ് എടുത്തു കളയുകയുണ്ടായൊ എന്നുഅറിഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

റാവു സാഹിബ്ബ് മിസ്റ്റർ സി. മത്തായി.—എടുത്തുകളഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—ഇപ്പോൾ അവിടെ കമ്മേഷ്യൽ ക്ലാസ്സ് നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടൊ?

റാവു സാഹിബ്ബ് മിസ്റ്റർ സി. മത്തായി.—ഉവ്വ്.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—ഫ ഫ ഠ ച-ലും ഫ ഫ ഠ ന-ലും തിരുവഞ്ചിക്കുളം കനാൽ പ്രവിന്റെ സംഖ്യ എത്രയാണെന്നു പറയാമൊ?

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. വെങ്കുഅയ്യർ.—ഇപ്പോൾ തരായായി പറയുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—സർ, ഇപ്പോൾ തിരുവഞ്ചിക്കുളം കനാലിന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തികയിൽ കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിനു ഓഹരിയായി കൊടുക്കുന്നതു ന,ഠ ഠ ഠ രൂപയാണ്. ഇതിൽ രണ്ടായിരം രൂപാ എസ്റ്റാബ്ലിഷ്മെണ്ടുവകക്കു ചിലവു എഴുതിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇതിന്റെ കണക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. വെങ്കുഅയ്യർ.—കണക്കു നോക്കി പറഞ്ഞുതരാം.

(*The motion was withdrawn with leave.*)

Demand No XIX.—Public Works—Rs. 21,025.

Motions Nos. 1—4.

Mr. A. K. Kunhu Moideen.—*To reduce the total allot ment of Rs. 25,760 under 'Demand No. XIX' by Rs. 10.*

Mr. A. K. Kunhu Moideen.—*To reduce the total allot nent of Rs. 25,760 under 'Demand No. XIX' by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. K Kunhu Moideen.—*To reduce the total allotm nt of Rs. 25.760 under 'Demand No. XIX' by Rs. 5.*

Mr. A. K. Kunhu Moideen.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 25,760 under 'Demand No. XIX' by Re.* 1.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—പബ്ലിക്ക് വർക്സ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഉപക്ഷേപങ്ങളൊന്നും അറിയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു് ഗവർമെന്റുകയ്യും ഇല്ലായ്മയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് കൌൺസിലിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയെ ക്ഷണിക്കുവാനാണ്. പരിഷ്കാരത്തിൽ മറ്റു രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിനെ വേർപെടുത്തിയിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ രാജ്യങ്ങളും തമ്മിലുള്ള ബന്ധത്തിലും ഇന്നു് കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ മ

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റവ് രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും വേർപെട്ട കിടക്കണമെന്നു തന്നെ ഇപ്പോൾ വിചാരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു പോലെ തോന്നുന്നു.

റാവുബഹദൂർ മിസ്റ്റർ ജാൺ കുയ്ൻ.—ഇതൊക്കെ എന്തിനാണ് പറയുന്നതു്? പുല്ലുവകരെ പാലം വേണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ മതിയല്ലൊ. അതല്ലെ പറയാൻ പോകുന്നതു്?

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—അതെ, അവിടെ പാലം ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ട കാര്യത്തെ കുറിച്ചു് ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് എന്താണ് വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്?

റാവുബഹദൂർ മിസ്റ്റർ ജാൺ കുയ്ൻ.—അതു് ആലോചിച്ചു് പറയാം. അതുയെ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളു.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—ഇതു് തരിയായ ഒരു മറുപടി ആണെന്നു് തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

റാവുബഹദൂർ മിസ്റ്റർ ജാൺ കുയ്ൻ.—മറുപടി അല്ലല്ലൊ പാലമല്ലെ വേണ്ടതു്?

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.— Reply എന്നുള്ള അർത്ഥത്തിലാണു് ഞാൻ മറുപടിയെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു്. അല്ലാതെ പാലമെന്നു് അർത്ഥമല്ല. ഇവിടെ വെച്ചു് തരിയായ മറുപടിയും പിന്നീടു പാലവുമാണ് വേണ്ടതു്. മലയാളത്തിൽ ചോദിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ചീഫ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയർ ഇതു് എന്തൊ നേരംപോക്കായിട്ടാണു് വിചാരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു് തോന്നുന്നു. ഒരു കാര്യം അറിയുവാൻ വേണ്ടി ചോദിച്ചാൽ അതുമാത്രം പറയാതെ തരിയായ മറുപടി തരണം.

റാവുബഹദൂർ മിസ്റ്റർ ജാൺ കുയ്ൻ.—പാലത്തിന്റെ കാര്യം ആലോചിക്കാമെന്നു് പറഞ്ഞുവല്ലൊ?

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—ഇനി ഒരു ഉപക്ഷേപം ഇതിലുള്ളതു് അഴിക്കോട്—കാര റോഡിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണു്. ഈ റോഡിനുവേണ്ടി സ്ഥലം വിലക്കുവാങ്ങുകയൊ മറ്റുതരം ഒരുമുട്ടുകൂലം സഹിക്കുകയൊ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് ചെയ്യേണ്ടതില്ല. ഈ റോഡിൽ കല്ലിട്ടതല്ലാതെ ഇനിയുള്ള ചിലവുമാത്രമേ വഹിക്കേണ്ടതുള്ളു. ആ പണം അതിശീഘ്രത്തിൽ നടത്തേണ്ട യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവും സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഈ റോഡു കല്ലിട്ടതല്ലാതതുകൊണ്ടു് അഴീക്കോട്—അരാകുളം റോഡുകൊണ്ടു് നാട്ടിനു് യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവും സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതിനു് ചിലവാക്കിയ പണം നിഷ്ഫലമായിട്ടാണു് ഇരിക്കുന്നതു്.

റാവു ബഹദൂർ മിസ്റ്റർ ജാൺ കുയ്ൻ — കുഴപ്പമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ നോക്കാം.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—സർ, കേൾക്കണം. അഴീക്കോട്—അരാകുളം റോഡിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുകൂടി രണ്ടുവാക്കു പറയുവാനുണ്ടു്. ഈറോഡു് അഴീക്കോട്—കാര റോഡിൽ ചെന്നു മുട്ടുന്നുണ്ടു്. ആ മുട്ടുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു നിന്നു് രണ്ടൊ രണ്ടരയൊ ഫർ

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ലേംസ് അകലം മാത്രമെ അഴീക്കോട്ട കടത്തുകടവിലേയ്ക്കുള്ളു. അ തുയംഭാഗം കൂടി കല്ലിട്ടതല്ലായെങ്കിൽ മാത്രമെ ഈ റോഡുകൊണ്ടു ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഫലം അല്പമെങ്കിലും സാദ്ധ്യമാകയുള്ള. അതുകൊ ണ്ടു് ഈ പണിയെങ്കിലും ഫ്ലഡ്ഡർ തന്നെ കഴിപ്പാൻ ദയവു ണ്ടാകണം.

റാവു ബഹദൂർ മിസ്റ്റർ ജാൺ കുര്യൻ.—അതിനു് ആദ്യമാ യി ഒരു സ്റ്റേറ്റ്മെണ്ടു് ഉണ്ടാക്കി സപ്ലിമെന്ററി ഗ്രാന്റായി കൊ ണ്ടുവരാം.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—ഇനിയത്തെ ദിവസം അറപ്പുതോടു്, ബ്ലാങ്ങാച്ചാലുതോടു് സംബന്ധിച്ചാണു്.

റാവു ബഹദൂർ മിസ്റ്റർ ജാൺ കുര്യൻ.—അതിനെപ്പറ്റി മു മ്പു് പറഞ്ഞുവല്ലൊ.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ. —അതു് ബഡ്ജറ്റു് നിരൂ പണത്തിലാണു്. ഇപ്പോൾ (Token motion) സൂചകോപേക്ഷയാ യി കൊണ്ടുവന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. Drainage canal നു് allot ചെയ്തിരി ക്കുന്ന പണംകൂടെ എടുത്തു് അറപ്പുതോടു് ഇക്കൊല്ലം നന്നാക്കുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കണം. ബ്ലാങ്ങാച്ചാൽ തോടിന്നും അറപ്പു തോടിന്നുമായി allot ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യ പോരാ.

റാവു ബഹദൂർ മിസ്റ്റർ ജാൺ കുര്യൻ.—രണ്ടിനും ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ പണം ചേർത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. മുമ്പിലത്തെ കൌൺസിലിൽവന്ന മെംബറുടെ ആവശ്യപ്രകാരമാണു് ഈ പണം ലോകമലേശ്വരം Drainage canal നു് ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരു മെമ്പർ വന്നു് മറൊരു തോടുവെട്ടണമെന്നു പറയുന്നു.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—എനിക്കു് ബഡ്ജറ്റിനെ പ്പറ്റി ഇനിയും വിവരിക്കുവാനുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. സമയവും കഴി ഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിനാൽ ചീഫു് ഇഞ്ചിനീയർ അവർകൾ സ്ഥ ലത്തുവന്നു് നോക്കി സ്ഥിതിഗതികൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കി ഏതാണു് വേണ്ടതെന്നു് തിരുമാനിപ്പെടുത്തുമെന്നു് വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹം വന്നുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ കായ്ങ്ങൾ വേണ്ടപോലെ മനസ്സിലാക്കി പ്രവൃ ത്തിക്കുവാൻ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു കഴിയുന്നതാണു്. വേഗം അവിടെ എത്തി പരിശോധന നടത്തുമെന്നു് പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചുംകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ അവസാനിപ്പിക്കുന്നു.

(*The motions were withdrawn with leave.*)

Question put:—"*That all the demands for Cranganur minus Rs.3,600 in 'Miscellaneous' be granted by the House.*"

(*Question put and agreed to.*)

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Sir, before we d sperse, I have to make a complaint that it is rather hard to sit here with the smell of the toddy cat. Something must be done to avoid that. We have now sufficient smell and we have got headache even with this ventilation. Its smell is rather strong. It is worse than the Library hall there.

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Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—This matter has already been reported to the Government.

The House rose for the day at 5-10 p. m.

T. K. KRISHNA MENON,
Secretary to the Council.

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